

## Routes to tour in Germany

# The Nibelungen Route



German roads will get you there — to the Odenwald woods, for instance, where events in the Nibelungen saga, the mediaeval German heroic epic, are said to have taken place. Sagas may have little basis in reality, but these woods about 30 miles south of Frankfurt could well have witnessed gaily and tragedy in days gone by. In Worms, on the left bank of the Rhine, people lived 5,000 years ago. From the 5th century AD the kings of Burgundy held court there, going hunting in the Odenwald.

With a little imagination you can feel yourself taken back into the past and its tales and exploits. Drive from Wertheim on the Main via Miltenberg and Amorbach to Michelstadt, with its 15th century half-timbered *Rathaus*. Cross the Rhine after Bensheim and take a look at the 11th to 12th century Romanesque basilica in Worms.

Visit Germany and let the Nibelungen Route be your guide.

- 1 The Hagen Monument in Worms
- 2 Miltenberg
- 3 Odenwald
- 4 Michelstadt
- 5 Wertheim

**DZT** DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.  
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## Nato settles on tactics for conventional-arms talks

**DIE WELT**

Nato faces one of the toughest challenges in its history, that of offsetting, in the process of arms control, the conventional East-West imbalance of armed forces in Europe.

Foreign Ministers of the North Atlantic pact outlined their approach at their spring conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"Our aim," they stated, "is to strengthen stability and security all over Europe by means of greater openness and by striking a verifiable, comprehensive and stable balance of conventional power at a lower level."

A high-level task force set up by Nato Foreign Ministers to look into the issue has come up with a concept entitled "Conventional Arms Control in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals" that is intended to lay down the West's line for negotiations with the Warsaw Pact in Vienna.

Offsetting conventional imbalance at a lower level is a daunting assignment.

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for one because all official statements by the East continue to claim that a conventional balance already exists between Nato and the Warsaw Pact.

Western experts disagree, referring both to figures and to the geographical deployment of decisive, major equipment.

The Bonn government infers from the combination of the two that the Warsaw Pact has the capacity to launch a strategic attack on Western Europe solely by conventional means.

This quality, known by the West as invasion capability, is at present one that Nato can only offset by retaining credible nuclear options, their aim being to reduce the East's invasion capability.

The East Bloc's advantage over Nato in terms of major equipment is three to

one in battle tanks, other armour-plated vehicles, field guns and combat helicopters.

This ratio can be said to apply from the Atlantic to the Urals, including French, Spanish and Turkish forces (but not equipment stored in depots).

The East Bloc's advantage in combat aircraft is two to one, which is not quite as alarming, while in manpower the ratio is 1.4:1 in the East's favour.

In addition to this material supremacy Nato has to bear in mind other circumstances favourable to the Warsaw Pact that must be included in a conventional disarmament concept.

The Warsaw Pact's geostrategic advantage weighs heavily, for instance, Nato territory is divided by the North Atlantic. In Europe it has little depth from East to West, whereas it is extremely elongated from North to South.

The Warsaw Pact in contrast has the advantage of short connection, supply and command lines in Eastern Europe and adjacent Asian areas.

The West is also put to disadvantage by the lack of openness in the East, with the result that Nato could well be fairly late to spot possible war preparations and adopt suitable counter-measures.

These disadvantageous circumstances from the West's point of view have led to Nato, in the proposals drawn up by its high-level task force, aiming at reducing the East Bloc's material superiority to parity.

This presupposes greater "transparency" in the Warsaw Pact and readiness on the East Bloc's part to allow compensation for geostrategic asymmetry.

Specifically, this would mean, in the case of battle tanks, of which the Warsaw Pact had 25,000 in the reduction area in 1985, that the East would need to disarm considerably to reach the Nato level of 8,050 tanks.

Much the same is true of other categories of heavy equipment. As Nato does not have the better of the Warsaw Pact in any of these categories, greater security in Europe will depend solely, as the West sees it, on Soviet readiness for conventional disarmament.

One worry that plays a part in the Western disarmament concept is that the East might not scrap its equipment but merely withdraw it from Europe, bringing about no more than a regional change in the balance of power.

The experts plan to counteract this possibility by negotiating appropriate bans



### Royal start for new Airbus

The latest Airbus, the 150-seater A 320, gets a royal launching in Toulouse, France, by Prince Charles and Lady Diene. Airbus comprises German, French, British, Spanish and Dutch interests. (See page 8). (Photo: dpa)

and committing the Warsaw Pact to scrapping equipment.

On balance, as Western experts see their disarmament concept, "reductions must be made almost entirely by the Warsaw Pact alone." So they are sure to be tough to negotiate.

*Rüdiger Mönch*  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 10 February 1987)

## Limits to American readiness to consult European allies

Brussels had nothing but a puzzled shake of the head for the objection raised by Kenneth Adelman, head of the US disarmament agency, to European demands for consultation before renegotiation of the ABM Treaty by America and the Soviet Union.

"Regular and detailed" briefing of America's 15 Nato allies at the North Atlantic Council in Brussels has long been part of Nato's consultation machinery, says Henning Wegener, assistant Nato secretary-general for political affairs.

Britain's Margaret Thatcher and Italy's Bettino Craxi, in London for an official visit, emphatically called on the United States to confer with the Europeans before any reinterpretation of the 1972 ABM Treaty in talks with the Soviet Union.

Some officials in Washington seem to favour a "generous" interpretation that might permit at least trials of individual components of SDI weapons under research and development.

Ambassador Wegener stresses that it has long been customary for chief US delegates, from Max Kampelman down, to appear before the council of 16 Nato ambassadors in Brussels for a question and answer session.

It was usually held monthly, and at all events before and after every round of negotiations in Geneva.

The Geneva talks were aimed at preventing an arms race in outer space. These were the terms of reference agreed by President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev at their November 1985 Geneva summit.

Says Wegener: "These briefings provide the allies with ample opportunities of expressing their views on the subject." They were all informed "fully, in detail and up to the minute on the

course of negotiations." This enabled the Americans to get to know their allies' views and, should this be the case, their worries.

The declaration by Mrs Thatcher and Signor Craxi was probably intended, according to another source in the Belgian capital, to upgrade this briefing to consultation and a genuine say in decision-making.

Mr Adelman's comment makes it clear there are limits to US readiness on this score.

Herr Wegener says the Europeans are fully entitled to a say in the conduct of negotiations with the East on conventional disarmament in Vienna, as they were at the two-year Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Alliance policy, as laid down in Brussels, had been pursued at the talks.

This would be the case at the Vienna talks, scheduled to begin "informally" on 17 February, between Nato and the Warsaw Pact on a conventional arms balance at the lowest possible level from the Atlantic to the Urals.

*Hermann Bohle*  
(Bremer Nachrichten, 13 February 1987)



## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

## China, Russia, get talking on border dispute

Stagnation and indecision have been the keynotes of political relations between China and the Soviet Union for some time. Mention may at times be made of the aim of restoring good-neighbourly relations, but they are still a very remote prospect.

Efforts are now in hand, after many vain attempts, to end the standstill in at least one major sector, that of border disputes.

When chief delegates Qian Qichen and Igor Rogachev met for their first round of talks on 9 February they will have felt that progress was likelier on Sino-Soviet border disputes than on Cambodia or Afghanistan, the two other "main obstacles" to normal relations.

Experience so far would, however, seem to show that there is little ground for too much optimism. There are political, economic and military aspects to the traditional border dispute.

Chinese and Soviet Communists have been openly at odds since 1961 on borders and river delineations, both arguing legal issues at the conference table and resorting to physical violence in border incidents.

In the Mao era there were hundreds of incidents, and some experts even say there were thousands of clashes. In March 1969 Chinese and Soviet troops clashed so forcefully on the Ussuri that there was a serious risk of more full-scale hostilities.

Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and his Soviet counterpart, Alexei Kosygin, had great difficulty in defusing the situation at the brief summit meeting they held in Peking airport on 11 September 1969.

They agreed to hold border talks, but the talks made no headway even though they were held at intervals until 1978. These are the talks that have now been resumed after a nine-year break.

In comparison with the critical state of Sino-Soviet relations in 1969 the overall framework for border negotiations is much more promising than it was 20 years ago.

Incidents are played down. When a Chinese soldier was shot and killed by the Russians on the Xinjiang border last summer and a stray Soviet nuclear sub missile landed on the Amur last September the Chinese eloquently kept quiet about it.

In the past they would promptly have launched a propaganda wave in response to incidents of this kind.

Both sides are clearly keen to come to terms. Border trade is flourishing and has almost reached 1950s levels. The Amur, Argun and Ussuri rivers are now to link China and Russia rather than separate the two countries.

A new rail link is planned between Chinese Xinjiang and Soviet Kazakhstan.

A further point of unquestionable significance is that Mr Gorbachov has paved the way for an improvement in relations between China and the Mongolian People's Republic, a Soviet satellite — Moscow's first — since 1921 and a constant thorn in the flesh to Peking.

The Soviet leader is also to withdraw 12,000 Soviet troops (out of a total of 75,000) from Mongolia this spring.

Yet none of these minor new moves toward détente amounts to a break-

through. The Chinese demand more than a paltry gesture.

In the 19th century Russia unquestionably imposed "unequal treaties" on Qing dynasty China, wresting from Imperial China areas three times the size of France.

Peking does not just demand the return of these territories, for which it acknowledges the "normative force of the fact". What it wants is to transform the notorious "unequal treaties" into new agreements between "partners with equal rights."

China's specific territorial claims along the 7,000km Sino-Soviet border are decidedly modest, relating to two sectors in which the Soviet Union has advanced even further than the borders laid down in the "unequal treaties."

China demands the return of 6,000 small islands in the Amur and Ussuri rivers and roughly 20,000 square kilometres in the eastern Pamir plateau near the Afghan border.

The Pamir question is doubtless more complicated than the islands. It has a bearing on the harder pact with Soviet-occupied Afghanistan against which Peking vehemently protested in summer 1981.

Be that as it may, if the Soviet Union is really keen to improve relations with China it will have no choice but to make concessions accordingly.

Negotiations are likely to grow tougher and highly explosive when it comes to troop reductions, a provision of the agreement between Zhou Enlai and Kosygin that has still not been put into practice.

Moscow would need to reduce its military manpower along the Sino-Soviet border by about 50 divisions to between 10 and 15 divisions. Peking would need to thin out its 60 border divisions correspondingly.

On economic grounds the Chinese demobilised nearly one million men last year, but as yet they have no intention of a full-scale troop withdrawal from the border with Russia.

China still feels threatened. Chinese military spokesmen are now complaining about the stationing of a "new generation" of SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 short-range Soviet missiles.

Even without nuclear warheads these missiles could destroy key centres and crucial installations in China. So China is covertly putting to good use its cordial relations with the US arms industry and the US armed forces as it sets about modernising the Chinese armed forces.

The Chinese are likely for some time to have their independence and survival strategy more on security interests shared with the United States than on fine words from Moscow.

Stefan Kubink

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 4 February 1987)

## Soviet Union looks to warmer relationship with Bonn

The Soviet Union is keen to resume talks with Bonn, as was only to be expected sooner or later despite Chancellor Kohl's disastrous *Newsweek* interview.

Yet the speed at which Mr Gorbachov has sought to make contact with Bonn nonetheless comes as a surprise.

The Soviet leader is in a tough domestic predicament. He wants to completely reorganise Soviet society. First signs of deep-seated, dangerous confusion are daily coming to light in the Soviet Union.

They are the result of a clash between unprecedented frankness in dealing with the bitter truths of Soviet reality and ongoing oppression of the worst KGB kind.

## Embarrassed silence in East Bloc at Gorbachov changes

Hannoversche Allgemeine

The Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachov, has a reputation in the West better than any Soviet leader since Lenin.

In the East strangely little is heard about the exciting trends that are taking shape in the Mecca of Communism.

In the past it has been generally agreed that the cumbersome Soviet Union impeded developments in East Bloc countries. Communists in Prague, Warsaw and Budapest have often shrugged when mention was made of socialist shortcomings.

It was, they said, regrettable but a circumstance beyond their control that the backward Russians had been the nation privileged to put the teachings of Marx and Engels into practice.

The use of Soviet troops to put down uprisings in East Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and to bring massive pressure to bear on Poland has heightened the impression of the Kremlin as a bastion of dogmatism and hostility toward progress.

This makes the restraint, not to say the chilly response, in Eastern European capitals towards Mr Gorbachov's policy of greater democracy and large-scale changes all the more surprising.

A sigh of relief and jubilation at the winds of change now sweeping Moscow might have been expected; instead, embarrassed silence prevails throughout Eastern Europe.

East Berlin leader Erich Honecker has even voiced disapproval, telling local leaders of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) there could be no alternative to "socialist democracy in East Germany," with economic achievements that were "exemplary."

This could only be taken to mean that East Germany had no need of Moscow-style experiments. Moscow the brakeman and implacable enemy of any kind of "communism with a human face" seems to have surged into the lead as a Marxist-Leninist vanguard.

Has everything really changed all of a sudden in the East? Not entirely. The brakemen have not always been in the Kremlin. In 1953, for instance, Stalin's successors adopted as a programme the "New Course" policy of collective leadership and economic reforms.

Dissidents are released but demonstrations on their behalf are brutally broken up in the heart of the Soviet capital, and if Western journalists are man-handled in the process, well that's just too bad.

Maybe Mr Gorbachov will yet come to realise that these KGB escapades may have disastrous consequences for him both at home and abroad.

They raise straightforward questions. Is Mr Gorbachov really serious about his declared aim of reform? Did the machinery of oppression merely strike back out of habit? Or is the Soviet leader too weak to prevent such inroads?

For lack of major domestic successes (which, if they ever come about, will not

Continued on page 5

## An unknown gets his chance

A Social Democrat who is virtually unknown outside Hesse has moved overnight into the limelight: Hans Krollmann is to lead the Social Democrats into the snap election in April.

The 57-year-old lawyer is the *Land* Finance Minister and Deputy Premier of Holger Börner. He has been chairman of the moderate SPD north-Hesse branch since 1977.

The man who is to head the CDU campaign, Bonn Environment Minister Walter Wallmann, says Krollmann is "the guarantor of the Red-Green alliance".

This is only partly true — Krollmann does not rule out another SPD-Greens coalition. What the comment does show is that the campaign is already under way.

Krollmann, who is the longest serving minister in the Hesse government (since October 1973), has — just like Trüger Börner — always regarded collaboration between the SPD and the Greens as an alliance of expediency.

Despite the necessary compromises involved he feels that a great deal of social-democratic policies can be achieved by joining forces with the Greens.

The over 13-year ministerial career of the former chief of police (1965) and city treasurer (1967) in Kassel

make it clear that no-one in the party can by-pass the eloquent and astute politician Hans Krollmann.

During hush-hush talks in summer 1986 influential SPD politicians in Hesse put a stop to speculations that former Bonn Research Minister Volker Hauff, who is also on the SPD's regional executive committee, was Holger Börner's "born successor".

Hans Krollmann began his ministerial career as Minister of Agriculture and the Environment (where he stayed for a year) and was then Minister of Education and Arts for 10 years.

On 4 July, 1984, he was appointed Finance Minister and is currently regarded as the second most important SPD politician in Hesse.

Hauff, who is younger than Krollmann, is expected to be the SPD's main man in the early 1990s.

Following his election debate as the leading candidate of the Hesse SPD in Frankfurt and a drop of 6.2 per cent of the vote in comparison with the previous candidate Hans Matthäfer, Hauff has so far been unable to live up to expectations.

The CDU and FDP know that they should not underrate the level-headed pragmatist Krollmann, who occasionally becomes gruff when others are unable to follow his philosophical trains of thought.

Krollmann makes up for Börner's honesty, predictability and reliability by showing quick-witted rationality and a single-minded approach to politics.

In the Wiesbaden assembly he likes the verbal exchanges. He doesn't need a meticulously prepared manuscript and radiates a sense of composure and self-assuredness — with a touch of self-doubt.

"I want to become the leader of an SPD-led government," he says, at the same time acknowledging that he is one of the "fathers of this coalition".

If the voters give him the mandate Krollmann has no misgivings about continuing the Red-Green alliance after 5 April.

(Mitteldeutscher Morgen, 11 February 1987)

## ■ HOME AFFAIRS

## End of SPD-Greens coalition forces early poll in Hesse

An early election is to be held in the *Land* of Hesse following the break up of the 14-month old SPD-Greens coalition.

*Land* Premier Holger Börner has resigned. He has also stepped down as the local SPD head and will not contest the election, which had been scheduled for August but which will now be in April.

The coalition ended when the Hesse Environment Minister, Joschka Fischer, was dismissed. The issue was nuclear fuel. But it went further than that.

So Börner, the man who always had a passion for politics, has paid the price of personal disappointments and ill health.

Ten years after succeeding Albert Osswald, the former construction worker has been forced to admit that the idea of coalition with the Greens was not a good idea.

The SPD will now have to rally round Hans Krollmann, who will take them into the election.

The Christian Democrats have gone for Walter Wallmann to lead them.

He is the Federal Environment Minister and a former mayor of Frankfurt.

The debris of the Börner years has buried many of the hopes of the Social Democrats.

Photo: Sven Simon

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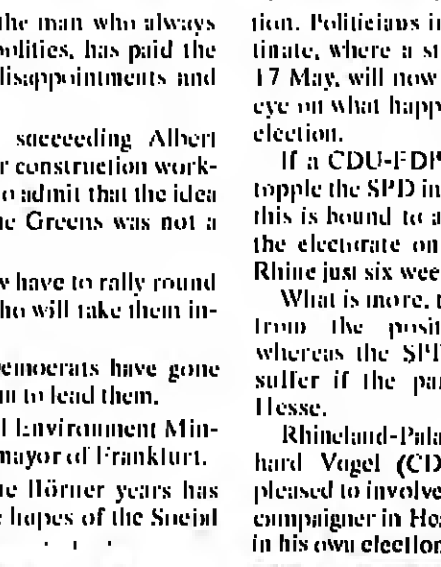
Photo: Sven Simon

Photo: Sven Simon



Börner... troubled by ill health

(Photo: Sven Simon)



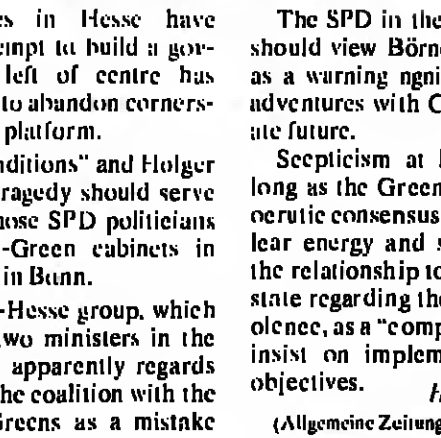
Krollmann... likes the verbal jousting

(Photo: Sven Simon)



Wallmann... parausative and professional

(Photo: Polly-Press)



Wallmann... parausative and professional

(Photo: Polly-Press)

## The man to lead CDU challenge

When Walter Wallmann, a doctor of law, stood for the position of Mayor of Frankfurt in the Hesse local-government elections in 1977, he was doing it because his party, the Christian Democrats, wanted him to.

He could not be confident of victory. But the CDU polled 51.3 per cent of the vote in Frankfurt — a sensational result which catapulted Wallmann in.

He managed to get to grips with a difficult and turbulent city and build a reputation of being a man for a crisis. He was appointed Bonn Environment Minister last year after Chernobyl, and is regarded as a success.

Wallmann was born the son of a secondary school teacher in Uelzen on 24 September, 1932.

He combines the charm of a worldly-wise and educated bourgeois with the will of iron of a politician who sets himself achievable goals.

He is loyal, but his self-confidence and sense of independence ensure that he is no yes man.

He has an excellent feel for political moods, which explains why he is a talented and successful winner of votes.

Although his convictions are fundamentally conservative he knows how to do the cloak of liberalism brilliantly.

Journalists, who do not like him politically but who respect his professionalism, admire his ability to sell an idea.

He masters the art of presenting himself in such a way that many people who did not originally share his views lay down their arms and "desert to the enemy".

The former judge, member of the Hesse Landtag and the Bundestag became better known to a wider public as his enigmatic ally in the committee of inquiry into the Guillaume affair in 1974.

From then on he was one of the hopes of the CDU/CSU.

As mayor of Frankfurt he not only proved that these hopes were justified, but showed the by and large astounded Social Democrats how hope could be instilled into an allegedly hopeless city.

Not grimly, not dogmatically, not ideologically, but cool-headedly, generously and in a truly metropolitan style.

Being mayor of Frankfurt is more important and constructive than being chairman of the Hesse CDU.

Anyone able to get to grips with such a difficult and turbulent city can hold his own anywhere, and that includes Bonn.

Wallmann became chairman of the CDU in Hesse after Alfred Dregger resigned following his election defeat in September 1982.

He was defeated himself in an election one year later, probably a victim of the "betrayal campaign" resulting from the coalition switch in Bonn in 1982.

Wallmann now ranks as one of the few ministers in the Kohl government who really matter.

Kohl appointed Wallmann as Environment Minister in Bonn in response to the Chernobyl catastrophe and just before the election in the state of Lower Saxony. The Chancellor has not regretted his decision.

In the coming election in Hesse Wallmann will again be trying to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for Bonn. He will probably eat a few of them himself.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 February 1987)

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Czechoslovakia has begun its winter manoeuvres near the West German border. The force is of 17,500 men with 285 tanks and 180 light vehicles. Both armoured and infantry units were taking part.

The manoeuvres were nothing unusual. Except that this was the first time that any country has notified other signatories to the Stockholm confidence-building agreement last September that war games involving more troops than the agreed limit were to take place.

Western observers were there to watch, under the terms of Stockholm, which allows exercises with troop strengths up to 17,000 without notification.

It is not unknown for observers from Nato and Warsaw Pact forces at each other's exercises. Since 1976, the Bundeswehr had had Soviet observers at manoeuvres in southern Germany to demonstrate that they have nothing to hide.

Other countries have followed suit in line with resolutions of the 1975 Helsinki security-in-Europe agreement. This set a limit of 25,000 troops before notification was required. As a result only a few large exercises have been included.

In contrast, the Stockholm agreement laid down that war games with 13,000 men must be notified and those with 17,000 were to be watched by observers from other countries.

Exercises involving special troops such as paratroopers or marines are especially sensitive because they could be preparation for the real thing. In these cases, such exercises are notifiable when substantially fewer than 13,000 troops are involved.

The Soviets have already notified for this year two exercises involving 3,000 paratroopers. France has notified an

## SECURITY

# War games noted and filed under Stockholm agreement

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

amphibious exercise in France involving 3,500 soldiers.

There are exceptions to the system mainly involving staff officers observing from their bunkers and also the activities of troops such as signals corps members, couriers and desk soldiers.

This is why Nato did not notify its exercise Wintex, which involves all Nato officers plus civil authorities.

Even an American exercise called "Caravan Guard" remains outside the resolution despite the Americans wanting to use 23,000 troops.

By the deadline in December, 14 of 34 participant countries had notified a total of 50 large planned exercises.

They gave notice of when and where, the type of exercise, whether special troops were to be involved, names of commanders and figures about troops, tanks and units.

Even neutral countries such as Austria, Switzerland and Yugoslavia have notified five manoeuvres for this year. The Swiss will have two, each with 17,000 troops.

Already there have been some notifications for 1988 - with one exception all from the west.

For September 1988, the Soviet Union has given notice of a field operation in Brest-Litovsk, but it has so far given no figures.

The Foreign office in Bonn has called these punctual notifications a first important step in the implementation of the Stockholm documents.

The lists give the participating countries a clear idea about military operations and contribute to greater calculability.

Particularly the fact that the official notifications have made known 111 times as many operations as was required by the Helsinki resolution. And in Bonn this is looked upon as an important contribution to "transparency."

West Germany has itself given notice of four large operations this year, two of which are big enough to qualify for observers.

The Golden Lion operation will be in September in Hesse with 18,000 men, 2,500 of whom will be Americans.

Another operation will be the Kecker Spitz in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria. This operation will consist of 80,000, 25,000 of whom will be French.

## French toy with an idea . . . if the Americans one day go home

The French military are toying with the idea of European defence arrangements to take the place of the Americans if the latter decide to pull out of Europe one day.

Naturally, the French see themselves as the leaders. They are not beyond day-dreaming.

President Mitterrand finds the idea attractive and said as much to Mrs Thatcher when he was in London.

He suggested that the British and French could work out a joint strategy with their nuclear weapons in much the same way as the French came to an agreement with the Germans in the conventional sector.

The French view is that if the Americans were to pull out, their interests would be threatened - despite their traditional independence.

The French may defend their existence on the Rhine but they defend their freedom on the Elbe. So Russian activity on the West German border would have to be monitored closely. The problem for the French is how to pay for a nuclear umbrella that would include the Germans.

In Paris last February Mitterrand deviated from the de Gaulle doctrine by discussing with the Germans the possibility of offering consultation should France ever consider using pre-strategic atomic weapons on German soil. In view of the speed in which decisions of this kind have to be taken.

A sixth of the entire French military forces are already stationed on the Rhine. It acts as a second front should the Germans one fall in the east. So a new defence system community with their neighbours would fit into their view of Germany as a safety zone between them and the Warsaw Pact.

With the creation of a special airborne paratrooper unit the French are signalling to the eastern block their attitude to German territory.

Of the 50 notified European manoeuvres, 21 will have more than 17,000 men and require observers.

The largest number of operations will be by Warsaw Pact troops. The Soviet Union, with 18 exercises, will have the most.

Nato has notified 20 operations of this kind, of which nine exceed the 17,000-man limit. There are five neutral nations among those notified.

The number operations confirm the repeated criticism that West Germany is the centre of military activity.

The Bundeswehr the British, Americans and French account for 13 operations to take place on German soil. Eight of them will exceed the 17,000-man limit.

In the Soviet Union there will be 12 exercises planned of which two will qualify for observers. In East Germany territory there are five manoeuvres planned with more than 13,000 men.

With the exception of one all operations will be under the command of the Soviets.

In three cases the East German national army will be using units the size of a division.

Other notified operations include movements of the forces of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland whereby mostly national troops made up of smaller contingents.

Jörg Bischoff

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 February 1987)

## PERSPECTIVE

# Historians in dispute over precise nature of the Third Reich

A dispute between German historians over the historical significance of the Third Reich and its crimes has aroused worldwide interest.

According to Werner Jochmann, professor for contemporary history in Hamburg, numerous scientific discussions on this topic have been held in Europe, Australia, the USA and Israel.

Jochmann has been head of the Research Centre for the History of National Socialism for many years.

The dispute was triggered by a newspaper article written last June by the historian and political scientist Ernst Nolte from the Free University of Berlin.

The reply one month later by the social philosopher Jürgen Habermas from the Munich-based Max Planck Institute for Social Sciences was the start of what is frequently referred to as the "historians' debate".

As Professor Jochmann explained in an interview with the dpa press agency, the "apologetic tendencies" (Habermas) of a number of German historians with regard to the Nazi period has caused particular concern abroad.

A link is often perceived between the dispute among historians and reports of increased activities by exile associations and other conservative groups in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Jochmann accused his colleague Nolte of ignoring historical specificities by comparing the crimes committed by the Hitler and the Stalin regimes.

Nolte, for example, compares the *Rassenschand* (genocide) perpetrated under Hitler with the *Khmermand* of the Stalin era.

"The specific nature of National Socialism cannot be made clear by a mere comparison," Jochmann emphasised.

"And it is precisely this specificity which matters."

Habermas has also expressed fears that disputing the uniqueness of the crimes of the Nazis might have the effect of "relativising" this period of German history and again presenting Ger-

## Continued from page 2

man history as a whole in a more favourable light.

Habermas also referred to the history professors Andreas Hillgruber (Cologne University) and Klaus Hildebrand (Bonn University) as representatives of this trend.

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Münchener MORGEN

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A few of the points under dispute

In August 1974 the Jewish author Joseph Wulf wrote the following words to his son David:

"I have published 18 books on the Third Reich, and they all had no impact. In Germany you can keep on gathering documents until you die..."

Two months later he committed suicide.

As a member of a Jewish underground organisation Wulf was sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp, but managed to escape while being transported.

In 1952 he came to Berlin to compile a documentation of the history of the Third Reich in the German language and for the German people.

Supported by a board of curators, including Golo Mann, Alfred Grosser and Karl Jaspers, Wulf suggested in the mid-sixties turning the Wannsee villa in Berlin into a documentation centre for the history of Nazi Germany.

It was in the Wannsee villa that a group of SS officials adopted the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" on 20 January, 1942.

Since the mid-fifties the villa has served as a hostel for visiting school classes.

Although the proposal met with the approval of West Berlin's former mayor, Willy Brandt, his successor in office, Heinrich Albertz, and the CDU and FDP groups in the House of Deputies, the idea fell through due to the misgivings of Albertz's successor, Klaus Schütz.

Schütz did not want a "macabre cult site".

The Speaker of the Bundestag at that time, Eugen Gerstenmaier, who was an active resistance fighter in the Third Reich, also rejected Wulf's idea.

Gerstenmaier wanted the 30-room villa to be pulled down "so as to leave no trace of this place of horror".

have been more precisely circumscribed.

Nolte accepts that there is a "qualitative difference" between Auschwitz and the "Gulag Archipelago".

Nevertheless, he feels that the "collectivist apportionment of blame and the resultant extermination measures" are common features of both the Nazi and Stalin regimes.

He also stresses that the Germans are not alone when it comes to having a "difficult past".

"The moral question of the guilt or innocence of the Third Reich is settled, and no serious representative of the historical sciences in the Federal Republic of Germany has contradicted this," Professor Klaus Hildebrand claims.

"The scientific discussions on the Third Reich, on the other hand," he continues, "are far from being concluded".

"Taking up the aspect of 'comparability' Hildebrand said: "In a universal perspective the Nazi murders of the Jews are unique and yet stand in a long historical line of events preceding and succeeding this genocide, e.g. the murder of the Armenians in the First World War, the 'liquidation' of the Russian kulaks between the two world wars, the extermination of various peoples inside and outside of the Soviet Union in the

wake of the Stalinist interecine war between 1939/41 and 1945 or the rule of terror of the Cambodian stone-age communism of the present day."

Professor Stürmer is particularly interested in the political function of history. He fears that the "lost recollection" will lead to a lack of continuity and unpredictability in the foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany.

In an ahistorical country, Stürmer believes, the future stands to gain from "those who fill recollection with content, shape concepts and interpret the past".

Professor Hillgruber regards the heavy criticism of German historians by Jürgen Habermas as "scientifically unsound and politically motivated".

On the comparability aspect he is convinced that "uniqueness and comparability are not mutually exclusive".

Everything in history is unique, he maintains, but it is an essential feature of historical sciences that every event, every act and every personality must be subjected to comparison.

Hillgruber countered the accusation of "revisionism" by stressing that it is only natural to constantly revise research findings.

The chairman of the Association of German Historians, Christian Meier (Munich University), pointed out that "there is no reason whatsoever for fears that the condemnation of the atrocities of that period and the abhorrence of German historians at the Nazi regime has weakened".

Doubts should not be cast, Meier emphasised, on this "common ground".

In this sense, he added, a basic consensus still exists.

Rudolf Grimm  
(Münchener Morgen, 10 February 1987)

## Memorial plan for Holocaust villa in Berlin

Heinrich Albertz reacted to Gerstenmaier's proposal by remarking that "a lot of houses would then have to be pulled down in Berlin".

Joseph Wulf's suggestion was taken up again five years ago on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Wannsee Conference.

The chairman of the Jewish community in Berlin, Heinz Galinski, advocated turning the former country house into a place of memorial.

Following an inspection of the villa in September last year the governing mayor of West Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen, approved of the idea.

This has by no means put an end to discussions over the Wannsee villa.

On 9 and 10 November the Berlin Senate plans to hold an international conference in the villa with guests from Israel and the USA.

The memorial concept will then be outlined in greater detail.

By November it is hoped that information will have been gathered on the true history of the villa.

At the moment there are no more than numerous rumours.

The villa was built as a country house by Ernst Marlier, who is believed to have been a toothpaste manufacturer.

In 1921 the house on the Wannsee lake with its area of 30,000 square metres was sold to the Norddeutsche Grundstücks AG, owned by Friedrich Minoux.

The property was officially registered under the name of Minoux in 1938, al-

though Minoux was forced to sell it two years later.

According to the information gathered by the Berlin Senate Minoux was involved in a perjury trial and thus compelled to sell the villa.

So far neither the claim that Minoux was a Jew and thus victim of compulsory expropriation nor a second version that he deliberately involved Minoux in the perjury trial have been confirmed.

However, Minoux is known to have been in prison during the period between the sale of the villa and the end of the war. He died in 1945.

In November 1940 the villa was bought for a price of 1.95 million reichsmarks by the NORHAF foundation, a front organisation for the Reich's Security Headquarters of the SS.

Up until February 1943 the villa was a rest home for SS officers.

It was then sold to the Reich's police administration and served as the seat of Interpol, whose chairman at that time was Reinhard Heydrich.

In 1945 the villa was seized by Soviet and then American troops and an officers' club set up.

In 1947 the building was sold to the SPD's August Bebel Foundation and used for political instruction.

The SPD, however, was only able to finance the training hostel for two years.

Since 1952 the villa has been used as a hostel for visiting school classes.

Following a lengthy administrative tug-of-war the Senate has now offered the district administration of Neukölln a new hostel, which currently accommodates asylum applicants and will have to be renovated at a cost of DM10m.

The Jewish writer Joseph Wulf would have approved of the new task the Wannsee villa will now fulfil.

M. Heiwagen  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 22 January 1987)

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## ■ LABOUR

## Shop-floor further education schemes become bone of contention

When Ford first began its training for employees many years ago in America, it used the slogan, "A nickel an hour."

A nickel (five cents but worth less than 10 pfennigs at today's values) was paid into a fund for every man hour worked to finance a training fund.

At the beginning this meant that with subsidy, 1,000 dollars per year per employee was available. Today the programme is much more sophisticated and the fund much larger.

Then, just like now, employees could demand almost any kind of training even if it is not directly allied to job qualifications.

What was the driving force behind the programme, Hermann Schmidt, general secretary of the Federal Institute for Occupational Training in Germany, said that Ford persuaded their workforce to take part on the grounds that almost any extension to their education added to their job abilities.

Ford took the view that every kind of training had advantages. People who were given training enhanced their flexibility and mobility. But there had to be incentives as well.

Knowledge gained at school and in vocational training was rarely adequate for the whole of a person's working life.

Further training is indispensable for workers who have to keep pace with the changes in the demands made at work and in working conditions.

For some time it has been a matter of "going all out to increase your qualifications."

This was particularly applicable to the unemployed. They would have a better chance of getting a job by re-training.

It is now widely believed that up-to-date effort for better qualifications is essential for a large section of the country's labourforce, so that they can keep up with the meteoric technical developments that are taking place.

In practice so far, it has been mainly specialist and qualified employees who have taken part in training courses. The truth is that employees take the opportunities for training courses who do not really need them.

In 1985 about four million employees took advantage of training programmes.

According to the Vocational Training Institute these efforts were concentrated on echelons above the skilled-worker level.

The participants in training courses were mainly drawn from management (14.8 per cent), technicians (37.8 per cent) and marketing personnel (30.3 per cent).

Only 1.3 per cent were skilled workers. Workers in training and unskilled employees accounted for only four per cent.

The scope of training has increased markedly. It is estimated that in 1972 employers spent DM2.2bn on training. In 1985 it is estimated it was ten billion marks, although there are no official statistics available.

More than half of all training courses are held within the company or in a company's educational centre. As is to be expected the courses were provided mainly by large organisations.

Four-fifths of participants in training

### Röln Stadt-Anzeiger

courses came from companies with at least 2,000 employees.

The situation is not so bright among small firms, according to Gustav Fehrenbach, deputy chairman of the Federal Trades Union Federation.

Trade Union critics maintain that training arrangements as they stand at present only create an elite.

IG Metall, the metalworkers union, calls this training an instrument to create a social elite.

The trade unions see a contradiction in all-out efforts for internal company training and the opposition to training outside companies.

By this is meant that employers promote internal company vocational training but they have appealed to the Constitutional Court against legitimate educational holidays in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Employers see no contradiction in this. They favour training that is job-oriented.

The trade unions are not the only critics. Schmidt of the Vocational Training Institute deplores training programmes that are quantitatively but not qualitatively adequate.

In Berlin, where there is a lack of work-people, not even a third of firms take steps to operate their own training schemes.

Employers say that if employees want shorter working hours, they must be prepared to be more flexible about when they work. Work at weekends is now no longer an exception. Trade unions, on the other hand, want to keep the traditional work-free weekend. How do people cope with working at weekends? Arnold Petersen, of the *Lübecker Nachrichten*, talks to a man who works every weekend to find out.

Hans-Dieter Gades does what so many of us only dream about — for the past year he has worked only two and a half days a week. The rest of the week he is free.

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While others are enjoying themselves on Saturday and having a good sleep on Sunday, Gades is in the brightly-lit, air-conditioned, dust-free Valvo laboratory, responsible for quality control.

Millions of West Germans work on Saturday and Sunday, but Gades is one of the few who only works at the weekend.

His working hours are an example of the flexibility employers would like to bring in to cover the cost of a reduced working week.

Expensive machinery and equipment, operating on Saturday in future, should increase productivity.

At Valvo there are two shifts working turn and turn about at the weekend. Depending on which shift he is on Gades arrives at work at six in the morning on

Further training must be organised on a wider footing, Schmidt said, adding that it should not be limited to the specialised requirements of a company.

The trade unions take the view that training should be independent of jobs, production and specific products, and should not be introduced if people already qualified and jobs are threatened by it.

Employers, on the other hand, maintain that specialist personnel are of vital importance.

According to the West German Federation of Employers Associations, training is and will remain dependent on the willingness and ability of the individual worker to be trained further and internal company necessity. A business is not an aimless adult education class, a spokesman for the Federation said.

The employers are "basically sceptical" about the proposal made by the CDU economic affairs committee to include training in wage negotiations.

The Vocational Training Institute takes the view that training programmes should avoid collective agreements which would basically impose uniform binding regulations on them.

CDU people maintain that the increasing demands of industry for training make it reasonable to include training and further training as an aspect of wage agreements.

Employees should regard further training as a part of their wages. The implication here is that a reduction in wages should be accepted for training.

According to Hermann Schmidt there is already a collective agreement to deal with this question. This involves aiming at a mix of internal company and off-the-job training arrangements.

There are some companies that simply cannot afford to train staff with high qualifications for a situation that is for them at the time purely theoretical.

Regulation of training programmes by government, as the trade unions have in mind, would not work, according to Schmidt.

The Vocational Training Institute maintains that employees already bear considerable proportion of the cost of their training. Nevertheless, Schmidt asserted, there must be compromises.

Employees' free time must be used for some training. He suggested that 11 hours reduced from the working week could be used for training.

From the employers' point of view it is clear that paid time for training during work is not on.

The employers maintain that there is already enough leisure time that could be used for training if internal company arrangements have not already been made.

Martin Bangemann, Economic Affairs Minister, is also against the idea that training should take place during working hours.

A simple comparison is sport, which implies taking care of one's health. It goes without saying that people do sport during their leisure time.

Should we not take care of our brain during our free time then? Or is it only that sport is for most a pleasure.

Experts from the Vocational Training Institute point out that for many people training is tougher than an ordinary day's work.

Hans-Willy Bein  
Röln Stadt-Anzeiger  
Cologne, 21 January 1987

## The two-day working week — at weekends

either Saturday or Sunday and finishes at six in the evening.

The second weekend shift operates from six in the evening until six the following morning, finishing on Monday morning. Excluding rest periods working hours at the weekend total 21.6 hours.

Every two weeks the 100 employees working at the weekend work four ordinary work-day hours so that on average they work 23.6 hours per week.

Thanks to tax benefits and additional pay they earn about 85 per cent of the pay-package picked up by their work colleagues who work normal shifts.

Gades concedes that "it sounds great, working two days and then having the whole week free." But he is not as enthusiastic as many other weekend-shift workers.

He is not dissatisfied with his mini-working week, but he does see its disadvantages.

Gades, 36, says that it is important that the family agrees with the arrangement. He is married and has a school-age daughter.

His wife is always alone when others can go out together as a family. If his wife worked she would not work the same hours as her husband. Gades commented: "Then we would hardly ever see each other."

The company talks at length with employees about the effects of working at the weekend. If a man's wife goes out to

Continued on page 8

## ■ FOOD

## Mystery over distribution and seller of radioactive milk

### Frankfurter Allgemeine

The fate of a load of contaminated milk powder is causing an almighty public row. Most of the cargo is sitting in freight waggons on sidings in Bremen.

It is not even clear who is selling the milk. The suspicion is that it is destined for overseas. Bonn Health Minister Rita Süssmuth has warned that its export cannot be ethically justified.

The irony is that the milk powder could have been safely disposed of a long time ago. The milk was produced by Bavarian cows which had eaten radioactive grass last year after the Chernobyl nuclear power plant blew its top.

But only the process of turning into powder concentrated it and increased the radioactivity to unacceptable levels.

Now, 150 railway waggons have been carrying the 3,000-ton cargo from one shunting yard to another.

Some waggons found their way to Cologne and Bremen, and railway officials quickly noticed that the freight was no ordinary freight. The contaminated whey had a radioactivity reading of almost 6,000 becquerel.

In the early summer of 1986, Bavarian cows ate contaminated grass. An examination of their milk showed that it

was apparently safe for humans to eat products processed from it.

According to these radioactivity checks the whey, which is a by-product during milk processing, had no risk potential in its liquid state.

It was only after it was pulverised that the radioactivity level exceeded the permissible threshold of 600 becquerel.

Whey as lactoprotein is generally added to animal feed.

Experts feel that even heavily contaminated whey can be used as feed providing it is watered down in a ratio of ten to one.

Radioactivity then falls below the critical level of 600 becquerel.

At this level of concentration it would still be formally permissible to use the powdered milk as animal feed.

But a storm of indignation would break out if anyone discovered that powdered milk from the freight had been added to animal feed in the Federal Republic.

The fact that two-thirds of the total freight was sent to Bremen supports suspicions that there were plans to export the powdered milk.

Bonn Health Minister, Rita Süssmuth, warned against exporting the contaminated load.

The contaminated powdered milk, she said, which can neither be sold as food nor as animal feed in the Federal Republic of Germany, should not be at

lowed to be sent to countries in the Third World. "For ethical reasons," Frau Süssmuth emphasised, "it is unacceptable to draw a distinction between health risks for Europeans and health risks for people in developing countries." Those who do so are acting irresponsibly and their action is morally reprehensible. Frau Süssmuth feels that there is a clear lack of awareness for a responsible approach to the environment.

Continued on page 12



Inside a European butter mountain.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

## More red tape than butter in handout of free food

Distribution of free food from European Community stocks to the needy during winter is causing confusion among welfare institutions.

"The regulations and ordinances already weigh more than the butter we have been promised," said Bernd Stücker from the workers' welfare association (AWO) in Gelsenkirchen.

On 15 January the Agriculture Ministers of the European Community decided to try and reduce the size of the butter and cereals mountains as well as milk and olive oil lakes by distributing parts of their overflowing stocks in the form of gifts to the "needy".

The West German welfare institutions feel that information about these plans leaked out too early.

One welfare organisation spokesman pointed out the recipients of social security money started queuing up on the doorstep as soon as they found out that they were entitled to the handouts.

Most organisations still don't know what each institution will be getting.

Hans Ludwig Oberbeckmann, the secretary of the *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Wohlfahrtsverbände*, the umbrella organisation of West German welfare institutions, refers to crisis management.

According to the Bonn Ministry of Agriculture the distribution of the European Community "gifts" is to begin "mid-February at the earliest".

As a Ministry spokesman explained, "the welfare associations don't want to have to keep on driving to and fro" just because butter has already been made available and flour hasn't.

Bonn Minister of Agriculture, Ignatz Kiechle, announced that 25-kilogram blocks of butter and beef would already be made available to canteen kitchens.

A church welfare association in Dortmund, however, knew nothing about such plans.

The secretary of this organisation, Karl-Hermann Köster, feels that this raises a number of questions: "What is

the definition of a canteen kitchen? What about the hospital and nursing charges?"

The packaging into the more practical 250-gram cubes could not begin up to now because the welfare associations had to state how much they needed.

The butter takes two to three days to thaw.

As Gerhart Born from the *Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktnachfrage* (BALM) in Frankfurt, explained, "butter has to be labelled 'winter-social-butter'".

Born felt confident that the butter problem can be solved.

After all, experience has already been made with the cut-price Christmas butter.

The welfare organisations, on the other hand, have no such experience to fall back on.

Karl-Hermann Köster is still waiting for guidelines from the European Community.

"Give me a definition of need! Who qualifies as a victim of the cold?" he complains.

Eva Thielker from the Red Cross in Bochum is also waiting for information and has decided to start setting up distribution centres in individual city districts for "people receiving social security money, unemployed persons, persons with no fixed abode, asylum applicants and pensioners".

Large families are to be given more than people living on their own.

As Eva Thielker explained, "we have to rely on what the people tell us".

"We are not empowered to ask people to show us their identity cards," said Oberbeckmann.

People known to the local welfare associations or the social welfare offices will have no trouble getting their fair share.

Oberbeckmann stresses the need for an unbureaucratic approach to the distribution problem. Hans vom Berge

Continued on page 8

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## ■ LABOUR

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For some time it has been a matter of "going all out to increase your qualifications."

This was particularly applicable to the unemployed. They would have a better chance of getting a job by re-training.

It is now widely believed that an all-out effort for better qualifications is essential for a large section of the country's labour force, so that they can keep up with the meteoric technical developments that are taking place.

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### Röln Stadt-Anzeiger

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Röln Stadt-Anzeiger  
Cologne, 21 January 1987

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His wife is always alone when others can go out together as a family. If his wife worked she would not work the same hours as her husband. Gades commented: "Then we would hardly ever see each other."

The free week days are not so free as they at first seem. On Monday he has to recover from the weekend. Because he is the shift boss he has to work Friday morning so as not to lose contact with the firm's routine.

"There are then only three real free days," he said, and his daughter's schooling puts limitations on the way these days could be enjoyed.

He said: "We cannot make extravagant arrangements to go out on these days."

He cannot play hand-ball, which he used to play for years, because matches are mainly at weekends.

The job makes it impossible to have a lively social life with a large circle of friends. He only has fleeting contact with his neighbours in Elmshorn, outside Hamburg, where he has bought a house.

It would, of course, be incorrect, to emphasise only the disadvantages of working at the weekends. Gades does not do that, for at the end of it all there is the advantage of considerable leisure time.

"Life can be good when you use your leisure time correctly," he said. Correctly means for him doing jobs in and around the house he has bought.

Others have difficulties handling their leisure time. Many give up working on the alleged weekend dream shifts. "Only a few can get along with these unusual working hours," said Wolfgang Jüngst from the Valvo personnel department.

The company talks at length with employees about the effects of working at the weekend. If a man's wife goes out to

Continued on page 8

## ■ FOOD

## Mystery over distribution and seller of radioactive milk

### Frankfurter Allgemeine

The fate of a load of contaminated milk powder is causing an almighty public row. Most of the cargo is sitting in freight waggons on sidings in Bremen.

It is not even clear who is selling the milk. The suspicion is that it is destined for overseas. Bonn Health Minister Rita Süssmuth has warned that its export cannot be ethically justified.

The irony is that the milk powder could have been safely disposed of a long time ago. The milk was produced by Bavarian cows which had eaten radioactive grass last year after the Chernobyl nuclear power plant blew its top.

But only the process of turning into powder concentrated it and increased the radioactivity to unacceptable levels.

Now, 150 railway waggons have been carrying the 3,000-ton cargo from one shunting yard to another.

Some waggons found their way to Cologne and Bremen, and railway officials quickly noticed that the freight was no ordinary freight. The contaminated

they had a radioactivity reading of almost 6,000 becquerel.

In the early summer of 1986, Bavarian cows ate contaminated grass. An examination of their milk showed that it

was apparently safe for humans to eat products processed from it.

According to these radioactivity checks the whey, which is a by-product during milk processing, had no risk potential in its liquid state.

It was only after it was pulverised that the radioactivity level exceeded the permissible threshold of 600 becquerel.

Whey as lactoprotein is generally added to animal feed.

Experts feel that even heavily contaminated whey can be used as feed providing it is watered down at a ratio of ten to one.

Radioactivity then falls below the critical level of 600 becquerel.

At this level of concentration it would still be formally permissible to use the powdered milk as animal feed.

But a storm of indignation would break out if anyone discovered that powdered milk from the freight had been added to animal feed in the Federal Republic.

The fact that two-thirds of the total freight was sent to Bremen supports suspicions that there were plans to export the powdered milk.

Bonn Health Minister, Rita Süssmuth, warned against exporting the contaminated load.

The contaminated powdered milk, she said, which can neither be sold as food nor as animal feed in the Federal Republic of Germany, should not be at

lowed to be sent to countries in the Third World. "For ethical reasons," Frau Süssmuth emphasised, "it is unacceptable to draw a distinction between health risks for Europeans and health risks for people in developing countries." Those who do so are acting irresponsibly and their action is morally reprehensible. Frau Süssmuth feels that there is a clear lack of awareness for a responsible approach to the environment.

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Inside a European butter mountain.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

## More red tape than butter in handout of free food

Distribution of free food from European Community stocks to the needy during winter is causing confusion among welfare institutions.

"The regulations and ordinances already weigh more than the butter we have been promised," said Bernd Stücker from the workers' welfare association (AWO) in Gelsenkirchen.

On 15 January the Agriculture Ministers of the European Community decided to try and reduce the size of the butter and cereals mountains as well as milk and olive oil lakes by distributing parts of their overflowing stocks in the form of gifts to the "needy".

The West German welfare institutions feel that information about these plans leaked out too early.

One welfare organisation spokesman pointed out the recipients of social security money started queuing up on the doorstep as soon as they found out that they were entitled to the handouts.

Most organisations still don't know what each institution will be getting.

Hans Ludwig Oberbeckmann, the secretary of the *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Wohlfahrtsverbände*, the umbrella organisation of West German welfare institutions, refers to crisis management.

According to the Bonn Ministry of Agriculture the distribution of the European Community "gifts" is to begin "mid-February at the earliest".

As a Ministry spokesman explained, "the welfare associations don't want to have to keep on driving to and fro" just because butter has already been made available and flour hasn't.

Bonn Minister of Agriculture, Ignaz Kiechle, announced that 25-kilogram blocks of butter and beef would already be made available to canteen kitchens.

A church welfare association in Dortmund, however, knew nothing about such plans.

The secretary of this organisation, Karl-Hermann Köster, feels that this raises a number of questions: "What is

the definition of a canteen kitchen? What about the hospital and nursing charges?"

"The packaging into the more practical 250-gram cubes could not begin up to now because the welfare associations had to state how much they needed."

The butter takes two to three days to thaw.

As Gerhart Born from the *Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktnormung* (BALM) in Frankfurt, explained, "butter has to be labelled 'winter-social-butter'".

Born felt confident that the butter problem can be solved.

After all, experience has already been made with the cut-price Christmas butter.

The welfare organisations, on the other hand, have no such experience to fall back on.

Karl-Hermann Köster is still waiting for guidelines from the European Community.

"Give me a definition of need! Who qualifies as a victim of the cold?" he complains.

Eva Thielker from the Red Cross in Bochum is also waiting for information and has decided to start setting up distribution centres in individual city districts for "people receiving social security money, unemployed persons, persons with no fixed abode, asylum applicants and pensioners".

Large families are to be given more than people living on their own.

As Eva Thielker explained, "we have to rely on what the people tell us".

"We are not empowered to ask people to show us their identity cards," said Oberbeckmann.

People known to the local welfare associations or the social welfare offices will have no trouble getting their fair share.

Oberbeckmann stresses the need for an unbureaucratic approach to the distribution problem. Hans vom Berge

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## ■ TRADE

## Talks begin in bid to settle Airbus dispute

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Talks have begun in London to try and settle the Airbus dispute.

There are widespread worries that the American accusation of unfair competition involving the Airbus could lead to renewed trade disagreements.

America and the European Community have only just settled a dispute about access of American grain to Spain now that Spain has joined the Community.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) wants the Airbus dispute settled within the free-trade guidelines laid down by it.

A code of conduct was drawn up in the Tokyo round of talks on trade liberalisation, dealing with fair trading in civil aircraft. But it was vaguely worded.

The Americans are apparently demanding improvements, and the new round of GATT talks in Geneva is a good chance to reach agreement.

The two American officials, Bruce Smart, from the Department of Trade, and Michael Smith from the office of President Reagan's special representative for foreign trade, must already have learned in London that the problem is a GATT affair.

The complaints that Smart and Smith have been entrusted to deal with come from aircraft manufacturers McDonnell-Douglas and Boeing.

German, French and British government start-up subsidies for the Airbus series make it possible to offer these aircraft internationally at prices 15 to 20 per cent below cost, the Americans claim.

That, the Americans say, is unfair competition when the US civil aviation manufacturing industry and airlines are privately owned, while in Western Europe both are usually state-owned. This has the effect of putting pressure on airlines to buy Airbus.

The Americans are particularly disturbed by the fact that already 437 sales or options have been concluded for the 150-seater A 320.

The plane is scheduled to make its maiden flight on 14 February in Toulouse with the British Prince and Princess of Wales and French Premier Jacques Chirac as passengers.

The Americans are also worried about the three-jet A 340 with a range of 13,000 kilometres.

There is no American equivalent to the A 320 (hence the large number of orders), and the A 340, scheduled to go into operation sometime in 1989, is a threat to McDonnell Douglas's planned MD 11.

The Americans say the world market is too small for two aircraft of this type to be profitable. So, say the Americans, the Europeans should give up the A 340.

The Europeans are not prepared to do this. The allegation that European airlines are obliged to buy Airbus is countered by the fact that the French

UTA airline and British Airways have not purchased a single Airbus.

The Europeans reject the point about "subsidies." The financial aid given to get the Airbus started must be repaid, which is not the case when subsidies are concerned.

In GATT both sides will go into details on the allegation that in the price of each Airbus there is concealed a "subsidy" of 15 million dollars.

The Europeans' reply is that that enormous sum is paid to American aircraft manufacturers from the defence budget. These sums are true subventions for they do not have to be repaid.

Some time in the future the Europeans want to withdraw start-up payments for the Airbus. In America subsidising the aircraft manufacturing industry will continue indefinitely, because defence is essential.

The famous Boeing 707 would never have been a success as a civilian aircraft without military contracts.

Egged on by Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann, the economic affairs committee in the last Bundestag, before the January general election, demanded that payments for the Airbus should be limited.

In Brussels it is said that only Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Spöth, Franz Joseph Strauss, Bavarian premier and chairman of Deutsche Airbus's supervisory board, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher realised that European advanced technology could never compete with the US and Japan without government aid.

The department within the European Commission responsible for approving government subsidies explained that the financial assistance to the Airbus was "absolutely permissible" within the terms of the Treaties of Rome, because their purpose was promoting European interests.

Brussels regards as "surprising" that the Americans should threaten applying customs duties again — on European aircraft spare-parts.

Expert regard as misguided the American contention that the American aircraft manufacturing industry "is threatened by the Airbus."

Of the 6,839 large civil aircraft worldwide 90 per cent were made in America: 647 of them are Airbuses. Boeing and McDonnell Douglas dominate 80 per cent of the world market.

Boeing have sold 1,000 aircraft in Europe while only 56 Airbuses have been sold in America.

In 1986 Boeing took orders for 341 aircraft totalling 19,230 dollars, and McDonnell Douglas 228. Last year 170 Airbuses were sold.

Hermann Bohle

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 4 February 1987)

### Continued from page 8

work he would only be put on the weekend shift in exceptional circumstances.

Jungst knows that a wife could not get a job where she worked similar hours, because it is illegal for women to be employed on night shifts.

There are no legal guarantees for a work-free Saturday, it is a work-day like any other. The law only stipulates that Sundays and national holidays should be leisure-time.

But the law does allow exceptions as when the work "is in the public interest" or when production processes cannot be interrupted for technical reasons.

Trains run and electricity is pro-

## Gatt sets off on another bumpy negotiating round

After four months of preparation the new round of trade talks under the umbrella of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has begun in Geneva.

The 92 member-states decided to call the talks at their meeting in Punta del Este (Uruguay) in the middle of last September.

GATT-members have no illusions. The negotiations will be tough and there will be crises.

But the fact that the "Uruguay Round" of talks can begin, despite the continuing tensions between the US and her trade partners, is a sign that there is the political will for success among the participants.

In Punta del Este GATT-members stuck to two goals.

First, efforts will be made to halt worldwide protectionism. GATT-members will try to dismantle protectionist measures, inimical to GATT regulations, but often cloaked under the guise of voluntary export controls.

Then efforts will be made to put multilateral world trade, that has been suffering badly, on a healthy footing for the 1990s, and to liberalise other trading sectors, particularly agricultural products and the service industries.

This is an ambitious task for the four years up to 1990. There are some outstanding points that indicate a "provisional agreement" will have to be made in two or three years' time, covering, for example, tropical products, so particularly important for the Third World, the dismantling of agriculture subsidies and new regulations governing GATT safeguard clauses.

An eye has to be kept on the political calendar as well. Paris will have to delay making concessions in agriculture until after the presidential elections early in 1988. But Washington must show some results, particularly in the agricultural sector, before the American presidential elections in November 1988.

In the first phase, up to 1987, fourteen working groups will formulate negotiating bases and present suggestions for trade liberalisation. A separate group will deal with the service industries.

Later a more senior committee, headed by GATT secretary-general Arthur Dunkel, will sit to coordinate the negotiations and to ensure that stand-

still agreements are being kept and that no new safeguard measures have been introduced.

So the trade heavens are clouded. Protectionist pressures in the American Congress, now controlled by the Democrats, are stronger. To this can be added the decline of the dollar and the growing fear of a worldwide trade recession.

Previous experience shows that during a recession opposition to liberalisation of imports grows.

In GATT circles it is hoped that the agreements in Punta del Este will be able to head off fresh inclinations to protectionism.

The Americans would be in the dock and isolated in trade matters should they decide upon new protectionist measures.

There is another plus point: trade policies have recently changed in GATT's advantage.

Cutting through industrialised nations and Third World countries a coalition of small and medium-sized states has come into being that is aware of the advantages of free trade and stands up to the "protectionism of the majors."

These, led by Colombia and Switzerland, contributed to the success of Punta del Este. In the Uruguay Round the Third World has become a significant driving force.

Today the Americans are the most neurotic in the world trade system.

Although it may sound paradoxical the country that has been, until now, the champion of free world trade, and which has taken up the initiative for new trade talks, urged on by President Reagan, now threatens to cut itself off from the outside world, because important sectors of American industry are no longer competitive.

In Geneva the atmosphere is cautious. It is hoped that the American Democrats will re-discover their liberal traditions, particularly if they should win the elections in November 1988.

Since the 1930s all prominent Democrats have stood up for the dismantling of trade barriers.

From this point of view the critical period of the next 18 months in the Uruguay Round, until the presidential elections are over, must be bridged and consistent work done for improvements to the world trade system.

Alfred Zanker

(Die Welt, Bonn, 9 February 1987)

vided on Sundays, for instance, in the public interest. Hospitals and pubs are open, newspapers are printed and television programmes are screened.

There is also a public interest in view of the two million unemployed.

The Volvo semi-conductor factory latched on this point when the company began weekend production in August 1984.

At that time 60 people were taken on and because new jobs were created the Hamburg Senate came across with the special permission to work on Sundays.

Valvo could also present technical compulsions for working at the weekend.

The silicon tiles are heated in diffusion ovens to 1,000 degrees and handled in dust-free air.

If the ovens and the air-conditioning units were closed down for the weekend it would not be possible to begin production on Monday.

Hans-Dieter Gades is one of the people taken on in 1984 for the weekend shifts. He had just finished technical college, having given up his job as a train-driver and swotted away at electro-technology training.

He had not been too keen to work weekends, but at the time he told himself that it would be a way of getting into the job he had been trained for.

After a moment to think he said that he could imagine that in ten years' time he would be still working at the weekend.

Arnold Petersen

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 7 February 1987)

## ■ DOMESTIC TECHNOLOGY

## A talking washing machine just right for the snoring bachelor

A thousand firms from 35 countries exhibited products at the Domotex/Heim domestic-appliance trade fair in Cologne.

Many of the appliances are small, as might be expected with the advance of technology. For example, an anti-snoring device which is no more than a few centimetres long. Its electrodes give the wearer an unpleasant sensation whenever he (or she) snores.

Two major German producers have produced little dishwashers designed for people living alone or small families. The washers, which will be marketed for

### Rölnner Stadt-Anzeiger

about DM1,200, are the same height as their conventional relative but are only 45 centimetres wide.

If that is not small enough, there is an even smaller version which will stand on the kitchen table and which can handle 18 dishes, 20 glasses and six sets of cutlery. Then there is the microwave cooker. One on display fits in a small cupboard. Another will go on the market for between DM600 and DM700. Devices such as hand-held vacuum cleaners with storage batteries instead of electric cord have been available for some time. They merely need to be plugged into the mains overnight to store enough energy for use. One new model has a device which allows it to be used as a conventional vacuum cleaner on the floor. Another machine is a mixer with a storage battery. It does not have the power to

mix a heavy pastry, but it can do things like whipping cream. An hour's charging is enough for half an hour's operation. Many other firms have developed appliances for the health conscious. One company has a linen-cupboard which disinfects clothing. Another has a new sink which separates organic and inorganic waste and from another firm there is a new corn milling accessory which can be used with existing appliances. The fair has many novelties which make a futuristic impression.

One is solar-powered refrigerator. With the third world in mind there is functioning model of a solar-powered oven.

Ready and waiting to go into production is a talking washing machine. The machine gives out detailed instructions as to its use and even goes as far as to thank the user for closing the door.

Another world-novelty which will be coming on to the market in June for about DM200 is a fully automatic deep-fat cooker.

Maths Wimmer

(Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 10 February 1987)

Foolad you... glass piano reproduces sound of an orchestra.

## Listening to the violin that never was

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Computer-controlled musical synthesizers have caught the imagination of visitors to the Frankfurt music fair.

They electronically reproduce the sounds of other instruments. For example, one can play a grand piano with synthesiser and produce the sound of an entire orchestra. It is all made possible by computer interfacing.

If someone heard a synthesised first violin, he or she would easily mistake it for the real thing.

The computer, which is being marketed for DM30,000, is inconspicuous inside the transparent display model. It takes a close examination to see the works.

With this advance the manufacturers believe they have closed the gap between the sound produced by acoustic and electronic instruments.

A pianist can now choose from a computer's musical palette and be accompanied by whatever instruments he wants. With some synthesizers he can use his imagination and develop completely new sounds. The so called synthesiser produces in an artificial way a sound which is coming closer to sounding like the real one. They can even produce non-musical sounds like the sound of a jet taking off.

When it comes to playing drums the synthesiser is the ideal muffler. The electronic drum allows the drummer to hang away on the surface as hard as he wants. Volume can be increased if wished by an amplifier. For those who can only practise at home there is now a synthesiser available which is only audible over headphones. So the complaints of neighbours can become a thing of the past.

dpa/wud

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 January 1987)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 30 January 1987)

Soun it might be commonplace for domestic consumers to get their electricity bills over the telephone. The federal post office, the Bundespost, has developed a communications system called Temex, which uses coaxial cable lines used for telephones and television.

Temex makes it possible for all sorts of information to be sent both ways: old people will be able to send signals when they are suddenly taken ill; consumer information will be transmitted from any given agent to subscribers.

It will mean that power, gas and water bills will be sent this way plus such items as results of product quality tests.

### Continued from page 7

from the European Community's Office in Bonn criticises the welfare organisations for being so cumbersome.

Butler has already been distributed in 25-kilogram blocks in France.

"They're not such perfectionists as we are," said von Berge.

The distribution of the goods in the Federal Republic of Germany, he claimed, is being delayed by organisational discussions.

In the welfare organisations in Gelsenkirchen, for example, discussions centre on who is to distribute what.

Bernd Stücker summed up the problem by emphasising that if all the organisations distribute butter in the same city district, "we might just as well distribute buttercream cake".

Johanna Reithold

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 7 February 1987)

## Communications system on a telephone line

Signals are sent on lines not needed by the telephone, which stays on its hook. The system is this year to be tested in 11 cities in Germany. The system proper should begin at the end of next year.

The Bundespost is not being careful about predicting success for the system. It remembers Bildschirmtex, which has not been a great success. Expectations were pushed too high.

A spokesman says a survey shows the potential market for Temex to be around 10 per cent of telephone subscribers — that is 2.5 million users. But he added, How many we actually get is another question.

He said the possibilities were immense. The Bundespost was internationally a leader in the field. There were similar systems in Switzerland, Norway and Britain, but they were being used in restricted fields.

Tests in Germany had revealed that the number of potential customers differed from region to region.

The Bundespost can't give any accurate idea of cost. The number of subscribers is important. But it did give once concrete example where there were 100 subscribers to an emergency-call system. This cost DM1,000 a month — that is, 10 marks per subscriber.

Many people are not at all happy with

## FILMS

## Charlie Chaplin turns up in Frankfurt

Allgemeine Zeitung  
Mainz

I took Wilhelm Staudinger a quarter of a century to get together his collection of memorabilia on the life and work of Charlie Chaplin, now on show in a private museum in Frankfurt.

Nine years after his death, the force of attraction of the small tramp, Charlie, with his sad eyes and typical cane walking-stick, is as powerful as ever.

Charlie's old silent films are again capturing the hearts of old and young alike.

When Charles Spencer Chaplin made his first movie in America the medium was still in its infancy.

The slapstick hero quickly made a name for himself in the early history of silent films as "Charlie."

The private Frankfurt museum displays the legendary comic in all his various roles, from the urtic to the hammy, and documents his considerable influence on the development of the film.

The collection is made up of about five and a half thousand items, films, books, magazines, photographs, records, posters, programmes and Chaplin bric-a-brac.

The collection was accommodated and opened to the public in the rooms of Klarustrasse 5 in 1982. The Frankfurt film historian Paul Sauterlander also has his film archives housed there.

The nucleus of Staudinger's collection is, of course, Chaplin's films. Staudinger has almost brought together Chaplin's complete oeuvre, 250 copies of the 80 films Chaplin made, most of them cut in various ways.

Some of the oldest films could be reconstructed from descriptions of the frames put on paper. Since film copyright in the early days was unclear some of the film sequences were committed to paper. This gave them protection under copyright for printed matter.

In the basement of the museum building Staudinger has set up a small cinema in which he shows films from his collection from time to time.

He has decorated the cinema with hammy figures of Charlie Chaplin collected from all over the world, figures made of marzipan and chocolate, a few out of porcelain and wood. He also has an almost life-size figure of Chaplin.

Chaplin's image has been used on pencils, water jugs, salt and pepper sets, playing cards and in knitwear for ladies.

He has been found suitable for marionettes and savings boxes, for soap and candles. He has appeared as advertising on pants and his likeness has been pasted on American dollar notes.

Staudinger has arranged the "scientific" side of his collection in the museum's upper floors. He illustrates the variety of Chaplin's artistic achievement with papers and documents, his career from an artist in a music hall group at the beginning of this century to the international film star he later became.

After making a dozen films Chaplin wrote his first script and directed it.

His first full-length comedy was made in 1914 with the title *Tillie's Punctured Romance*.



Charlie Chaplin... silent films, loud message.  
(Photo: Chaplin-Archiv)

Chaplin's films were even then distributed in Europe, first in Britain, Chaplin's homeland.

Chaplin became well-known in Germany at the beginning of the 1920s, mainly in intellectual circles. The conservative right-wing regarded the emphy tramp with suspicion.

With a selection of film posters from all over the world the museum documents the course of Chaplin's international success.

Chaplin, Staudinger believes, has become so to speak a universal genius, and his films make up a synthesis of the arts.

Chaplin's significance for the history of the film is not only recorded in books in all the European languages but also in Arabic, Chinese and Hebrew, that have appeared about him over the past decade or so.

The museum library includes about 150 titles that deal exclusively with Chaplin's life and work. Staudinger has also collected together other film history books that have a chapter or two devoted to Charlie Chaplin.

This section of the library contains about 250 volumes, including one or two novels that relate directly or indirectly to Chaplin.

The library also has a pulp magazine biography of Chaplin that Staudinger came across 25 years ago.

This magazine started him collecting Chaplin memorabilia that now make up this collection.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 24 January 1987)

## TELEVISION

## The concentration camp doctor, the hangman and the judge

Friedrich Dürrenmatt's crime novel *Der Verdacht* in 1951 dealt with how the cover was blown on a Zürich doctor who specialised in euthanasia, a trade he had learned at his work in Nazi concentration camps.

Nazi crimes were still vivid in the public memory when Dürrenmatt's book appeared. Now that era is more remote.

In the meantime, the Auschwitz and Maidanek trials are over and a maze of evidence about the Nazi era has been published. This makes it all that much harder for creative works to tackle the subject with any hope of originality.

A television film called *Schlange, Herz und Pantherkopf* has made a good fist of it. It has been adapted by director Rainer Wolfhardt from a book by Rüdiger Kremer and Bernd Rachel and brings Nazi crimes oppressively close to the present.

Wolfhardt meets the limitations of time and the welter of published information by looking at events from an unusual perspective.

Like Dürrenmatt, he exploits a crime story to examine Nazi atrocities — and

Frankfurter Allgemeine

also as in Dürrenmatt's book, a former concentration camp doctor is the target. But Wolfhardt does not try to shock.

The film's photography and the construction of the scenes is handled carefully. Carefully he draws the viewer along to a consideration of main characters. Lenzfeld, himself a doctor son of the Nazi generation of physicians.

At the behest of the police Klaus Lenzfeld, a pathologist, conducts a postmortem on the body of an old doctor and bekeeper who had died a mysterious death.

Lenzfeld diagnoses heart embolism through an intravenous injection. Lenzfeld is astonished that a doctor should have chosen such a painful way to kill himself. He doubts the suicide theory.

Then he discovers that the idyllic house by the sea that he had considered buying while on a holiday in the area, belonged to Dr Koehler, the man on whom he had conducted the postmortem.

Leaving through the doctor's papers he comes upon specialist literature dealing with euthanasia and material proving that Koehler had been involved in the concentration camp killings in the name of medical research.

Then he finds Koehler's war photographs, similar to pictures his mother had of his father, also a doctor, whom he hardly knew because he was killed during the war.

Joachim Bismeyer played Lenzfeld, a diagnostician interested only in facts. Bismeyer shows the doctor's sudden triangular misgivings.

Lenzfeld is made uneasy by the Koehler case, the harmonious image of his father is disturbed and his own concept of himself takes a knock. Doubting his own father he begins to feel a kind of solidarity with Dr Koehler's son, Michael (who never appears). He sets out to find the son.

By a rich process of contrasts Wolfhardt carefully introduces the disclosures into the family holiday atmosphere. He observes the naivety of the three children and singularities in the village where Koehler lived his second life.

The mystery is eventually resolved by a lamp shade made of human skin, tattooed with a snake, a heart and panther's head, at one and the same time a clue and a symbol of the concentration camp criminals.

But the tension does not end there. Koehler's son had killed his father to blot out the guilt. Having passed judgment on the older man the younger killed himself. The hangman and his judge were tragically linked to one another.

The most significant aspect of Wolfhardt's production is never to let the Nazi criminal and his son appear.

There is no "snake, heart and panther's head" sensationalism. The murder is discreetly tucked away among us.

This television film shows how deeply rooted current conflicts are in the past.

Eva-Maria Lenz  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 February 1987)



Joachim Bismeyer as pathologist Lenzfeld... hot on the trail.  
(Photo: Süddeutscher Rundfunk)

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## THE UNIVERSITIES

## End of the high birth-rate years opens way for the duped generation

Winfried Härtwig has enrolled as a student at Munich University. He is 58. He is not an exception. No one takes any notice of him.

Low birthrate years are starting to cut classes and it is estimated that by 1995, there will be 30 per cent fewer students than in 1986.

So professors will be forced to bolster rolls — and thus keep their jobs — by turning to the so-called "mature" student, people like Herr Härtwig.

Politicians are already wondering what to do with the surplus university capacity, lecture halls and staff.

Every fifth West German is already over 60. If the pensionable age drops and life expectancy increases there will be an increase in the number of older people.

The generation gap will widen and pensioners will feel an increased sense of futility and boredom. Then retirement can be turned into a period of activity.

Herr Härtwig has done just that. He is studying political science with the aim of taking a doctorate.

He had already graduated in business science. He felt out of place at first among the young students. But now it doesn't bother him.

He marches confidently into the library with his student pass, stands in the mensa (canteen) queue for his meals and travels on public transport with his cheap student's card.

There are 200 students aged over 60 at Munich University. The regulations do not stipulate an age limit for matriculation.

NÜRNBERGER  
Nachrichten

Universities are open to anyone who wants to be a serious student and wants to matriculate, people who have taken the university entrance examination and who have a health certificate from their health insurance.

There are admission limitations on mature students just as there are for young people, but there are no restrictions on people who just want to sit in at lectures.

The health insurance companies have now got wise to pseudo-students, people who only enrol to gain the benefit of paying just DM60 per month for health insurance, including the whole family, a benefit offered to students.

Big earners such as doctors, lawyers or business executives can save themselves as much as DM2,000 per semester in this way, as insurance company audits have so often revealed.

But the main body of mature students take their studies seriously. There is a noticeable enthusiasm to catch up intellectually by people who were born before 1930. Not for nothing are these people called the duped generation.

Young people's plans for the future burst like a bubble because of the war and the post-war confusion.

Today their livelihoods are secure. Many mature students no longer work and their children have grown up. At

last they can think just of themselves. Anita Müller, 62, is well aware how difficult it is to handle the demands of a pampered family and pursue art history studies every day.

She said: "At the beginning I was astonished at the hard looks the young people gave me. Sometimes they accused me to my face of taking up a place in the university. In study courses that have a student intake limitation that is justified, but there is only a local restriction for admissions in the art history course."

"But when they see that I take my studies seriously and that I can do lectures and get my certificates just as well as others they get to accept me," she added.

But the first written examinations after thirty years of household chores caused her sleepless nights. She eventually got an "excellent" which shows how determined she is.

Her husband and children are now proud of her and when they go on trips they take full advantage of their mother's art history knowledge.

Margarete Sinpf, 71, summed things up by saying that "it isn't all over yet." She is attending sinology lectures and has not yet come to terms with life.

She lives alone and said: "I can't spend my life living off memories as so many of my age do."

The students do her the world of good and have the effect on her of a fountain of youth.

By studying Chinese and Japanese language and culture she has widened

her horizons and has helped in her understanding of life.

She often burns the midnight oil studying her characters and notes in her mansard apartment, stuffed with papers and books, but she still gets up at six in the morning to continue her studies.

She said: "If I want to do this I have to swim along with the current. After all the university is not an old-people's home."

But there are cranky mature students such as a 70-year-old who lives alone in a rainshackle garden house close to the university. She changes her faculty every two semesters and has been strictly forbidden to borrow books from the library.

Her darling pets — a dozen mice — nibbled away at the books and theses.

In the course of opening up universities for the third generation various educational ideas have developed over the past few years.

West German education ministers have taken as models academic programmes and further training for senior citizens in special universities in Switzerland, France, Sweden, Finland and the US.

The first pilot scheme universities of this kind in this country were established in Oldenburg, Marburg and Dortmund. These university cities have departments of gerontology and geriatrics.

Anita Müller speaks for most of her fellow mature students when she says that she does not want to have anything to do with the universities specifically for senior citizens.

She said: "I would feel as if I had been hidden away in a drawer. I don't want to study in what would be a ghetto so that the gap between the generations would be widened even more."

Like her, most mature students call for their integration in normal university life.

Annette König  
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 31 January 1987)

## Alienation of students from the campus is causing concern

Hans-Joachim Krüger from Giessen said that despite the many contacts a student could make in the giant universities of today students still felt lonely.

He spoke of many contacts but no relationships. He mentioned the complaint of a student who said that there was no place more difficult to communicate with others than a student pub where it would have been thought communication would be easy.

This situation is often influenced by students' considerations of a future job.

Huber commented that talk about new "politically and socially oriented students as in the unrest at the end of the 1960s" did not apply to the current generation of students.

Professors and lectures at universities did not take enough notice of students' problems, particularly future job problems.

Some of his colleagues were not particularly disturbed, he said, when they were aware that they were considered as "subsidary people" in the lives of their students.

Andreas Frank, a student from Bielefeld, reported on the interviews she had made with first-year students. They were mainly concerned in the disciplines they would like to study, she said. The times when students were politically and socially involved are past.

First-year students regarded the current situation as more moderate and so they did not "moralise" quite so much as students used to.

Commenting on members of university teaching bodies of the 1968 generation, when university unrest was at its peak, she said: "If you want to teach students something, you should not try to make them what you once believed yourself to be."

Harry Bauer, a student from Frankfurt, spoke of the false hopes held by many left-wing students, that the French student protest would spill over into West Germany without further ado.

No-one took up arms against analyses and reports that students' material wellbeing had worsened, despite protestations to the contrary by the government.

Gerd Köhler, a member of the executive board of the teachers and academics trade union, said that over 300,000 West German students had to make do with less than DM700 per month. He warned of a "divided student body."

There was a steady increase of students coming from affluent homes, while students from working class homes and parents who were way down the salaries scale had more and more problems to finance their studies.

Köhler pointed out that when students had to spend a quarter of their

time working that meant an extra year in a four-year course of studies. Politicians who complained about extensions of the time spent at university should bear this in mind, he said.

According to a report from the Hochschul-Informations-System in Hannover and a study conducted by the institute for student development research in Dortmund young people from lower and middle class homes, who had taken the university entrance exam, *Abitur*, were more and more rejecting a university career than the sons and daughters of academics.

The proportion of young people from working class homes at university has remained a constant 16 per cent over the past three years.

Experts are of the view that the new development involving first-year students and the expansion of the time given to study will eventually have its effect on the social structure of the student body in this country.

The number of students who graduate in a second course of study has increased over the past five years from nine to 15 per cent (because they could not find work).

Köhler demanded that politicians and the universities themselves must consider seriously the consequences of these reports.

The gap is growing wider between the government's statements of the importance of science and technology for future developments and the material wellbeing of universities and students.

(Saarbrücken Zeitung, 15 January 1987)



## ■ BIRDS

## The golden eagle returns to the Black Forest after 170 years

Nordwest  
Zeitung NWZ

The golden eagle is breeding again in Germany after an absence of 170 years. Sightings have been made in the Black Forest, in the southern State of Baden-Württemberg, but have been kept secret because of a fear of poachers.

The golden eagle, which is the bird used in German heraldry, has not built a nest in Germany since 1816. The bird world's best-kept secret was revealed by a bird authority, Manfred Heller, in the hunting magazine, *Wild und Hund*.

The newsagency, dpa, also reports a "conditional" confirmation by the hunting association in Baden-Württemberg. Hunters and ornithologists have known of nine recent sightings, mostly in the past year, but have kept quiet to keep poachers off the trail. Eagles bring high prices.

The golden eagle was a common sight until the beginning of the 19th century when it was regarded as a destructive pest — and hunted mercilessly. The last pair living in Germany — it is not known if they also were bred in Germany — were believed to have lived in the Bavarian alps around the beginning of this century.

In 1925, both the state of Bavaria and the Austrian state of Tyrol passed laws to protect the golden eagle, and a few managed to survive. However, in other parts of Austria and in France, it was hunted, often illegally.

But the laws in most countries have since been strengthened and in Switzerland there has been a notable increase in its numbers.

Most of the Baden-Württemberg sightings were in 1986. Most were older birds, but a brooding pair and at least one young bird was seen. This strongly hints at a brood.

Eagles will hunt animals as big as a chamois or a small fawn and their nutritional needs are unusually flexible. They

eat rotten carcasses, hares, rabbits, foxes, weasels and straying cats.

It is not unknown for them to go after crows and ravens and even mice, moles and sparrows.

But that doesn't mean that the eagle is a serious threat to other birds. Neither are eagles mere exterminators of birds.

In the Alps, up to 60 per cent of their food consists of marmots (woudchucks) — and the marmot population is not dying out.

Eagles find it difficult establishing a suitable habitat. A proper hunting ground, which has to be defended against rivals, is about 100 square kilometres.

The southern part of the Black Forest for instance has few suitable biotopes, and as a result only two or three pairs would be able to survive there.

The state hunting association stressed in Stuttgart that the golden eagle is protected all year round.

In the event of an eagle sanctuary being made out of the Black Forest, hunters want to form special units of members which, together with conservationists, will ensure undisturbed protection. It would be possible to help the

birds in finding nourishment by putting out bait in suitable places. It is also essential to ensure that traps are treated so that eagles are not drawn to them by the scent of bait. The greatest threat to eagles comes from the roads and highways. The easy pickings of knocked-down animals exposes eagles to the risk of being hit and killed themselves. To counteract this, the association recommends removing dead animals from roads as soon as possible.

Eppo von  
Drosie  
(Nordwest Zeitung,  
Odenburg,  
4 February 1987)



The eagle has dared... the golden eagle is back.

(Photo Archives)

Many species of small birds in central Europe are endangered, says a report by the Max Planck Institute for behavioural physiology.

An investigation over 10 years by the institute's ornithological station says that if the trend continues, the theoretical result would be that the 37 species of small bird examined would die out by the year 2030.

The study looked at 200,000 individual small birds in these 37 species. They ranged from the blackbird to the chiffchaff and migrant birds. It took stock of their movements in Central Europe and recorded their brooding and eating habits.

Apart from recording developments the study sought to answer many questions about bird-orientation in space and time and how they prepare themselves

## Report reveals several species at risk

physiologically for their journeys and how they behave in places of rest.

To answer these questions bird-traps were put up on the Meisau peninsula in Bodensee, the wild-life sanctuary near Hamburg, the bird station in Wilhelmshaven and in Ilmtitz in Austria.

The study has described its findings as ominous. The findings are comparable with those of the studies of larger birds. For 26 out of 37 species, about 70 per

cent, there is a distinct trend of sinking wild-life stocks. Peter Berthold of the bird-station in Radolfzell said "Our statistics accurately reflect the development of small birds in Central Europe." Apart from the acutely threatened species he added "There are many specimens which are slowly but steadily disappearing."

The conclusion is that the silent wasting away of many species of small birds is a warning of the precarious nature of the environment finds itself and of the gradual disappearing of species in general.

The study says the consequences of this slow extinction will be dramatic. The population drop within the 37 species has been 1.6 per cent a year. This would, in theory, wipe the entire population out by 2030. But, in fact, some species would profit from the extinction of their competitors.

Among birds which would benefit are the robin and the blackcap. But their gains would not change the basically negative trend.

In 1960, American biologist Rachel Carson predicted that one day there would be a world without birds to sing in the spring. That horror vision is one step nearer reality.

Peter Berthold puts the blame on two factors in particular. One is the disappearance of natural brooding and resting areas caused by European industrialisation.

The second is the structural changes in Africa, which are destroying wintering-grounds for European birds. So the basis of existence for the birds is being eroded from both ends.

The study calls for the establishment of a new ecological network. This would require participation from every single community in Germany. They would have to return at least 10 to 15 per cent of their land into a reasonably natural condition.

The Berthold, the bird specialist, regards such solutions as a bottom-line demands. His ideas may sound a bit utopian, but when one hears in mind the enormous agricultural surpluses in the community there are certainly workable

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 31 January 1987)

## ■ BEHAVIOUR

## Being silent is not always golden

RHEINISCHE POST

Silence is not golden, says an Ulm University psychologist. It can be dangerous. Failure to express emotions can make you ill.

There are reasons why we have highly developed powers of expression. Psychosomatic illness can result from failing to use them.

Harald C. Traue of Ulm University medical psychological department has done research on the importance of inhibited emotional expression as a cause of psychosomatic illness.

His project was backed by a DFG scientific research association grant. There are, he says, many indications that mental strain much of its explosive power when you talk about it.

Painful experiences even of long ago can cause most trouble when you keep them to yourself.

Both impulses, to show emotion and to conceal it, seem to originate in different and conflicting command centres in the brain.

They are what might be called a "do something department" that triggers the decision to adopt a certain behaviour pattern and a "forget it department" that rules in favour of scrapping any idea of action.

Suppression of an impulse by the voluntary self-restraint department in the mind is accompanied by activity in the vegetative, or autonomic nervous system, as shown by a reduction in electrical resistance of the skin.

So by not wearing your heart on your sleeve you can upset a nervous system that is beyond the control of the conscious mind and risk transforming the mental strain into a fixed idea.

Studies in non-verbal communication shed light on the havoc mental strain can wreak when you decide to grin and bear it.

People who clearly show their emotional state in their facial expression have been found to be particularly relaxed and balanced in their nervous condition.

By contrast, people who hide their feelings behind a poker face or a stiff upper lip are playing with fire inside.

This is borne out by a Canadian sur-

vey in which test persons were told to deliberately lie. As they told the lie their facial expression and gestures froze solid and their vegetative nervous systems turned somersaults.

This phenomenon assumes tragicomic proportions in criminals who take a lie detector test. While they deny everything they are totally excited inside, whereas they regain physical composure as soon as they make the confession that may, ironically, put them behind bars for years.

This bad habit of swallowing hard and keeping quiet about emotional upsets is shown by international research findings to be accompanied by a greater risk of high blood pressure, cancer and many other psychosomatic complaints.

Dr Traue's experiments have confirmed his suspicions that people who prefer to "suffer in silence" are high-risk candidates for muscular tension and headaches.

He tested the expressive behaviour and muscular tension in the head and neck of headache patients and, for comparison, healthy volunteers.

As part of the experiment both groups were taken to task on some pretext or other. Headache patients revealed their dissatisfaction less frankly than the healthy volunteers by means of facial expression and gesture. Their muscular tension increased instead.

Headache patients seem particularly inclined to deny their emotions in situations in which they may lay themselves open to criticism. They more frequently claim to have learnt in childhood that expressing emotions was taboo.

Painful past experiences in general weigh more heavily on us all when we keep them to ourselves. Victims of rape or sexual abuse as children suffer years, if not decades, of physical and mental ill-health as a result of choosing not to tell.

That inevitably means there are times when only talking it over with a friend can ease the burden of a problem. This is confirmed by a survey of people whose husband or wife had been killed in an accident or had committed suicide the year before.

Those who shared their grief with friends, few or many, were healthier and less predisposed to brood about it than those who were less disposed to confide in others.

So it seems right to assume that suffering can be offset in part by confiding in others. Even a diary or other written record can help.

People who put down in writing some sore point from their past were afterwards found to have a steadier pulse and lower blood pressure.

Stefan König  
(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 10 January 1987)

## Uncut umbilical cord causes many marriage breakdowns

Saarbrücker Zeitung

Failed marriages are not always the result of incompatibility or self-generated problems. Breakdown can be caused by one partner not keeping a distance from his or her parents.

The trouble is when an imbalance develops: when a partner is too much the parents' child and not enough the wife or husband.

Children of failed or troubled marriages then carry within them the fuse of a time-bomb: fundamental mistrust of all close ties.

These are the findings of a four-year research project by Göttingen University psycho- and sociotherapy department with a grant from the Scientific Research Association (DFG).

Under the supervision of family therapist Günter Reich developments were followed in 50 families broken up by a divorce.

The initial point probed was why the couples had joined forces in the first place. Many men and women were found to hope marriage would solve problems their own parents had failed to solve.

People who feel the atmosphere at home is too oppressive may well try to find a partner with whom they hope to have a more open relationship.

Such high hopes impose a heavy burden on the other party to the match. Both frequently fail to live up to their respective expectations.

Yet instead of scaling down their ideal to a more realistic level, many try to change their partner — which can lead to bitter hostilities.

A crisis can occur even when the husband or wife largely lives up to such high expectations. The Göttingen survey shows the "successful" spouse is often resented for being so different from whom life was like in the other's parental home.

Behaviour patterns, models and standards unconsciously adopted from one's parental home are so deeply rooted in such cases that any departure from the norm must be resisted.

"The psyche is very conservative," Reich says.

Marriages can thus land on the rocks due to mental dependence on parental families; material dependence is a further factor.

Many people with a divorce behind (or ahead of) them are married more with their parents than they are with their spouse.

They frequently even accept open or covert parental criticism of their husband or wife.

The Göttingen findings thus recommend family therapy for more than one generation, including children, parents and grandparents.

Families are often found to have a tradition of divorce, with parents or grandparents either divorced or their marriages wrecked or disrupted.

In such cases relationship upsets are handed down from one generation to the next.

Family therapy aims at breaking this vicious circle. Partners are also taught to appreciate their personal share of blame for the marital breakdown.

They ought to share in sorrow at their failure to make the marriage work rather than heap the blame on each other even years afterwards.

This is the only way in which legal separation and divorce can be accompanied by what might be termed "mental divorce" — and is the prerequisite of a fresh start.

The Göttingen survey deals in detail with the children of failed marriages. They are misused by parents as allies or intermediaries and at times totally neglected after the divorce.

The mother or father forgets to shop for them or to pick them up after school as promised because a date with a prospective new partner is more important.

The children, totally unable to cope with the situation, often play truant or go in for shoplifting and have difficulties in making friends or develop physical symptoms.

Children must be told why their parents are separating if they are to come to terms better with the divorce. Otherwise they may feel they themselves are somehow to blame.

They must also be entitled to maintain contact with both parents. Divorce does not automatically mean they stop loving both.

Eckhard Stengel  
(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 29 January 1987)

## Parakeets are flourishing

West Germany has alexanderine (or rose-banded parakeets) living wild in its forests. This is somewhat surprising, since they are indigenous to India and Africa.

The birds managed to breed in the wild after several escaped from Cologne zoo years ago. In 1974 three were seen in the Schlosspark at Biebrich, near Wiesbaden.

In 1980 ornithologists estimated that 50 of them, including five pairs, were on the loose. In 1985, it was estimated that there were now 20 pairs.

The parakeets grow as big as magpies and have grass-green feathers and red beaks. They nest in caves or in abandoned woodpecker hollows. Their bitter enemy is the squirrel.

In contrast to other parakeets, they seem to have no problems surviving the cold German winter, when they feed mainly from food left by people. In summer they live off berries and fruit.

(Welt am Sonntag, Hamburg, 25 January 1987)

Continued from page 7

environment and health risks in certain firms and authorities.

Egypt's ambassador in Bonn, Shaffie Abdel-Hamid, denied rumours that his country was interested in buying the contaminated powdered milk.

is now essential to dispose of the freight harmlessly. But Bavaria doesn't want it back.

The Land governments of Bremen and North Rhine-Westphalia are also doing all they can to get rid of the cargo.

On 1 February demonstrators in Cologne forced their way into some of the trucks and damaged the paper sacks containing the milk.

This was their way of protesting against plans to sell the milk to the Third World.

Fifteen of the demonstrators were arrested.

Bonn Environment Minister, Walter Wallmann, is not willing to just sit back and do nothing. Officially, Wallmann's Ministry is not empowered to deal with the case.

But the situation would change if storage and transport of the cargo were to be covered by the provisions of the

Atomic Energy Law or stipulations on radiation protection.

Although Environment Ministry experts say this is not the case, Wallmann hopes to mediate in the dispute.

He has already tried to get all the parties involved, the firms and the representatives of the Länder affected, around the negotiating table.

To begin with, however, a number of questions must be clarified. It is still not clear what arrangements were made for the powdered milk.

It is virtually certain that the freight in the railway trucks which were left in a siding in Rosenheim for several months were sold to a firm called Lopex in Giessen.

Bonn will be asking the seller, which would appear to be the company which processed the milk, what price it fetched.

If the price was substantial the company which sold the powdered milk would then have to repay the compensation money it received from the government to offset the losses suffered in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster.

Klaus Breichhausen  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 9 February 1987)

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## ■ SPORT

## Game, set and match to Bénédicté — Boris Becker's coach quits

Boris Becker's coach, Günter Bosch, has quit. His decision came after Becker was beaten in the fourth round of the Australian Open championship in Melbourne 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-7, 6-2 by a little-known Australian called Wally Masur (who, interestingly enough, was born in England to an Australian mother and an Austrian father). The Australian Open at Kowang is played on Becker's surface, grass, just like Wimbledon. Yet Becker has only once reached the quarter finals in three attempts there. This time, his frustration showed and he was fined the equivalent of

3,900 marks for misbehavior on court. Bosch said he was quitting because he could not accept the way Becker prepared for the tournament — he meant by playing a few exhibition matches. "Further collaboration with Boris would have put my good name at risk," already, Becker and his manager, Ion Tiriac, have acknowledged the gap left by Bosch's departure by appointing an English athletics coach to help Becker's conditioning. In this article for *Die Welt*, Frank Quednam looks at other factors which disturbed the harmony of one of the great teams of sport.

Ion Tiriac, manager of Boris Becker, started a curfew "no comment" from under his great drooping moustache after coach Günter Bosch said he was quitting. Tiriac is known in the tennis business as Dracula.

Becker, 19, used to call Bosch, 48, "Güntzi" and "my second father". Now he wasn't saying anything at all. But he was seen — dancing wildly at Melbourne's Entertainment Centre with his girlfriend, Bénédicté Contrain, 22, daughter of Monaco's chief of police.

Bosch explained as he was packing his bags that Becker had not yet finished developing. "He still needs to be looked after round the clock."

Tiriac, however, says: "He doesn't need a baby sitter any more. He needs a coach, but not when he eats and washes his hands."

Becker still said nothing. He allowed a "personal statement" to be read out: "In the first two and a half years of my professional career, Günter Bosch was my full-time coach. He and my manager, Ion Tiriac, helped me reach my present position in tennis. I respect his decision to quit. I want to thank him publicly for what he has done for me. I want to emphasize that my defeat in the Australian Open, which was my own doing entirely, had no influence on the timing of Günter's departure."

Becker was unable to read it himself because he was a long way away in Brisbane with Bénédicté (who was introduced during an audience with the Pope as Becker's "fiancee"). She says: "Boris should play more golf."

The timing of the break up was the only surprise about this affair. A separation has always been on the cards since the trio came together. Bosch is a German Rumanian and was once third-ranked tennis player in Rumania after Ilie Nastase and Tiriac himself.

He was coach to the German Tennis Federation when he first saw the talent in Becker. Becker was not even 16. Bosch needed only the money so they could get from tournament to tournament. Tiriac tried Becker out first against another player he had looked after, Guillermo Vilas, of the Argentine, and he became convinced.

He went to Becker's parents with contracts and with Bosch as the man to come along and develop his tennis. In the intervening three years, they have picked up at least 70 million marks, and, probably, despite mild denials, a lot more.

When Boris won his first Wimbledon at the age of 17, he threw himself round his coach emotionally and said: "Güntzi, I'll always do what you want me to."

What Bosch wanted was more than

just sporting performance. He wanted Boris to be a second Max Schmeling, as "an example respected by all generations as a fair player and a person of impeccable character."

Instinctively, Becker felt the demands might have been set too high. He once said: "I'm still young and I'm expected to handle things that would trouble a 50-year-old."

But Bosch kept making demands. He spoke of the freedom that a father must let a son have for character development. But in the end he missed more and more the closeness of the father-son relationship.

He spoke more and more often about the past. After the second Wimbledon win last year, they were eating at the Chateau Eza, a posh restaurant 30 minutes drive up the mountains from Monte Carlo. It was the sort of place where the stinks come wrapped in water-thin skins of gold leaf.

Bosch looked out at the view over the Côte d'Azur and said: "Once we had to stay down there, in a simple Pension in Villefranche. That was our life three

years ago. The room was so small you had to spring on to the bed from the doorway. We were preparing for the junior tournament at Monte Carlo. Boris was 16. We bought what we needed at a supermarket and, in the evenings, buttered our bread in the room... my God, that's not even three years ago." But it is not just a matter of the time alone. They were years that saw the transformation from youth to adulthood. Bosch was the acting father. He experienced the change. And then into the picture steps the fourth person, Bénédicté. Bosch had not reckoned with this. He tried to treat it rationally: "Boris is his own man. He decides, and sometimes he listens to me as well. But I wouldn't marry him."

However he tried to play it, he was visibly hurt on one occasion when he came down to breakfast at the hotel to find Bénédicté sitting at his place. There was no room for him at the table.

Bosch's influence over Becker waned. Tiriac saw it and he criticised the coach even on things to do with tennis. Becker took this as a chance to increase the distance between himself and his coach.

The central character in the drama, Becker, was becoming more and more aware of his central role and Bosch, a sensitive man, was concealing his hurt feelings only with difficulty.



Listen, Güntzi, I'm a big boy now.

(Photo: AP)

Was Bénédicté Contrain responsible for the Bosch decision? When Bosch was asked, he replied: "The coach has to respect the player's private life. Besides, the girl was always pleasant to me." He didn't use her name. Tiriac stays pragmatic: "One day perhaps Boris will get married and still play tennis."

A psychologist, Fritz Steimle, gave an explanation for the Bosch affair: "A new close relationship demolished the harmony of the old three-cornered relationship. That's why Bosch gave up. An Oedipus Complex in reverse. It's the father fears that the son will destroy him, he flees."

And Becker still says nothing. He is still letting his "personal statement" speak for him. He is playing golf in Brisbane. Just like Bénédicté said he should.

Frank Quednam

(Die Welt, Bonn, 21 January 1987)

## Germans finish first and third in world slalom title

Frank Wörndl has become the first German to win the world slalom championship since Franz Pfirer at St. Moritz in 1934. Another German, Armin Bittner, came third. Günther Mader, of Austria, was second. This year's championship was in Crans-Montana, in Switzerland.



Nice to win again after 53 years... winner Wörndl (left) and third-placed Bittner.

(Photo: dpu)

Frank Wörndl caused the biggest sensation of the world alpine ski championships at Crans-Montana, in Switzerland, by winning the gold medal in the slalom. The 27-year-old German customs officer from Sonthofen, in Bavaria, was slightly behind his compatriot, Armin Bittner, after the first run. On the second run, he tore a glove soon after the start, but this did not seem to bother him. Bittner, 23, dropped back to take the bronze medal while Günther Mader, of Austria, moved up to take the silver. Wörndl kept his victory interview short. He said his

trainer, Rainer Gattermann had decisively improved his technique, and he referred to his self-confidence.

Gattermann himself said that even after the first run, he did not believe that Wörndl could do it.

Afterwards, he said: "At the moment, Frank can do everything. He has an improved technique with a more direct way of going through the gates. He has the experience and his level of concentration is improbably high."

The seething crowds, the interviews, the cameras and the microphones seemed to unsettle Wörndl a bit. "I'm too old for all this fuss," he said.

In the pause between the two runs, he said he felt on top of the world. What did he do during the wait? "I put my legs up on the table and relaxed."

What did he eat? A pear. Nothing else. The pudding was the gold medal.

Bittner, 23, led Wörndl after the first run. During the interval, he listened to music on his Walkman in his hotel. Pink Floyd and Simon and Garfunkel. "Loud, but soft."

At this stage, the gold medal was within his reach, but it was not to be.

"Frank deserved to win," he said. "He made a brilliant run in spite of the bad condition of the piste. The run was too soft for my technique. I couldn't keep on my usual direct line."

Bittner has come on more than any other skier this season. He was cat-

Continued on page 15

## ■ HORIZONS

## Fantasy and information in pictures for children

### STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

An exhibition of children's picture books over the past 300 years has opened in the Stueck Villa in Munich.

The more than 350 exhibits have considerable value for museums and auction rooms.

Unlike illustrated books in which the pictures are subservient to the text, in picture books the text merely amplifies the pictures.

The history of picture books begins in 1658. Even the first examples were of the highest quality and had a universal appeal. Hans Ries said, writing in the catalogue, *Bilderbuch — Begleiter der Kindheit*.

*Orbis sensualium pictus* was published by clergyman and educationalist Jan Amos Comenius (intitised in Comenius), aimed at reforming educational methods.

The pictures in the book were not an end in themselves but instructional. Comenius urged his pupils: "Boys, learn to be clever." Girls were excluded, of course.

*Orbis Pictus* became in time a kind of reference book, not only for book production but also as a forerunner of modern text-books, aimed at imparting

knowledge in a pleasant and painless manner.

The contents of these picture lexicons were astonishing in their attempts to include an encyclopaedic range of information. They all tried to include all knowledge between their covers.

Comenius begins with God and ends with God's Providence and the Last Judgement.

He shows the span of the heavens, mobile so that children could understand it better.

The human body is presented without any priggishness and the transcendence of the soul made evident.

Art is also there and "the world's wisdom" in the form of philosophy. In the pages following immediately there is a funeral, theatre scenes and jugglers. These, coming one after another, stress that all objects and ideas are on a par with one another. In any event religion brings order to all things.

The rationalists of the following century added "noble things of this world and the accomplishments of life," literary and historical, which naturally began with the Ancient World.

In 1784 Johann Sigmund enriched his *Bilder-Akademie für die Jugend* with the latest knowledge in the natural sciences.

A little later Friedrich Justin Berneke's *Bilderbuch zum Nutzen und Vergnügen der Jugend* followed suit.

Unfortunately publishers, with irre-



Struwwelpeter (Shock-headed Peter) still stands as an historic antitype of good conduct.

(Photos: Catalogue)

sponsible generosity, invited children to cut out the coloured illustrations and play with them.

For a few more decades picture books were produced for utilitarian purposes rather than pleasure.

Apart from *Orbis Pictus*, there were picture book Bibles and primers for devout children to introduce them usefully to "the world of learning and moral tales."

These books included picture alphabets and plates with letters "to awaken discernment."

The books claimed they could teach old and young alike to read in six days, not only German but Latin also, capital and small letters, through merry tales and games.

There is a comic touch today to pictures accompanied by such edifying sayings as: "Hard work brings its own reward," or "Home sweet home."

Bourgeois ideals for the conduct of life are made obvious by the titles, that single out the female sex. What is expected of a girl is made clear by the title: "The little housewife: a reading and picture book for the girl who seriously wants to be a good housewife," published in 1821.

It should not be forgotten what a significant role the picture-book had for visual instruction in a time when travelling was not easy and visual information was mainly provided by book illustrations.

The picture books dealt with themes such as plants and animals from all over the world, the change of the seasons, the contrasts of town and country, the work of tradesmen and, of course, family life with its festivals and holidays.

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painted into the top bracket with superb performances in the European Cup in Austria in December.

The non-commissioned army officer was at first disappointed. "A pity I didn't make second. But I'm young enough and will have enough time and chances to win just like Frank."

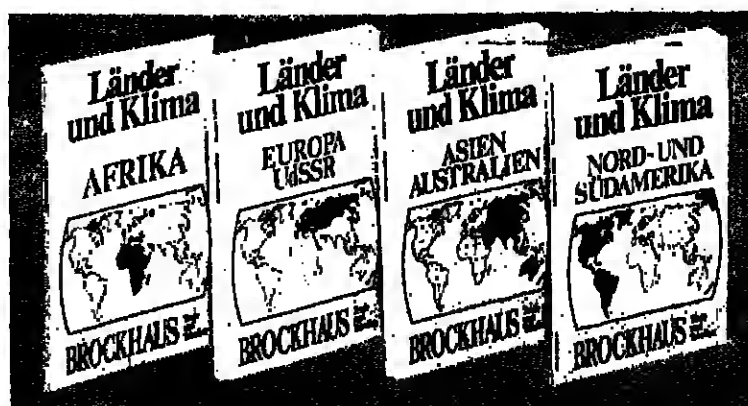
Both medal winners were relaxed. "The feeling will really hit me when we celebrate," said Bittner. "Only then will I be able to really enjoy the fact that two Germans are on the pedestal."

But the others, trainers, helpers, team members, helpers, were less reserved. "It's been a great day. Terrific," said one. It certainly was.

Gerd Münster

(Weidenutsche Allgemeine, Düsseldorf, 9 February 1987)

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